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## T H E

## PREFACE.

**T**H E Burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Forreign to the Design ; and industriously omitted that vast Mob of Words with which our common Word Books do so frightfully swell : And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already Printed, or to condemn them as useless, (till I am better acquainted with their Author's Intentions : ) But this I will allow my self to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes : For, what should a Person that is to be prepared for the Reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be lead thro' a Crowd of Modern Barbarisms, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of ; and



so consequently, will never be met with in any *Classick*, or good Latin Author: A few of which I shall take the Liberty to Instance as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are *Ingratitudo*, *Grossularia*, *Ribes*, *Levisticum*, *Nicotiana* *Pistacia*, *Aurantium*, *Papio*, *Hyspaniolus*, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their Rendering *Arbustum*, for a *Shrub*. *Carmen*, for one single *Vers*. *Humilitas*, for the *Virtue* that is contrary to *Pride*. *Humilis*, for one that is endow'd with it. *Camera*, for a *Chamber*. *Caminus* for a *Chimney*. *Æs*, for *Brass*. *Pædagogus*, for a *Schoolmaster*. *Cicada*, a *Grasshopper*. *Gryllus*, a *Crick*. *Albumen*, the *White* of the *Eye*. *Laurus*, for a *Laurel*. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat would be unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable when they are. I would be too tedious likewise, to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one

*in English; the throwing in of so many Compound Words upon the Back of one another. And in Fine, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made up but of one sort of Words.*

*Whereas, a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, (and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors :) Which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will Daily, and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; (where the Sense assists the Memory) and which will a thousand times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification, than a Heap of barren Words, dryly strung together in the ordinary Nomenclatura's.*

*This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting of a Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus, Phædrus, Esop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. The Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books afore mentioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compound Word, but that is but seldom; and what we were forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.*

*Care*

## iv      The P R E F A C E.

*Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more, of the Classick Authors; and if for Method sake, we have been oblig'd sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtfull, we have not fail'd to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page, among the Notes.*

*The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given, (almost all Metaphorical and Borrow'd Significations being laid aside) that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also, a clear understanding of their Meaning.*

*I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For, when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read, Audire, to hear, and can tell what the Supines signifie, he may be easily taught, How that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as, from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So, when he has learn'd the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he is informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con,*

# The P R E F A C E. v

Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being Compounded, signifie To, Together; Down, or From; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth, Back, or Up; Under, Upon or Over, will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to, Convocare, to call together, Devocare, to call down, Invocare, to call upon, Præponere, to put before, Proponere, to put forth, Reponere, to put back, Subponere, to put under, Supervenire, to come upon, or over. So, he that knows what Amicus, Avarus signifie, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia mean: As, he that knows what Liber, Culter are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere signifie to be Warm, to be Hot, the significations of Tepor, Calor will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in Three or Four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needfull, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in composing of this little Book, Respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the  
*Learning*



# The P R E F A C E.

vi

*Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans; and therefore, you cannot expect Latin Words for them; since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.*

*As to the Method, I have made choice of the most Natural and Entertaining, that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order, and Dependance upon one another: And the better to fix Both upon the Memory of the young Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible, of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their Outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them.*

## Note.

**T**H E young Reader is to take Notice, That the Figures, ( 1, ) ( 2, ) ( 3, ) ( 4, ) ( 5, ) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the Pictures, as those in the Cat do to the same Figures among the Words.

T H

# THE L O N D O N VOCABULARY.

## I. OF THINGS.



**A** Thing  
bath,  
Name  
Sign  
Mark, or Note  
Mode, or Manner

**R** Es, el, f.  
Nōmen, in's, n.  
Signum, l, n.  
Nōta, æ, f.  
Mōdus, i, m.

**B**

**A**

The *L O N D O N*

*A Kind*  
*A Part,*  
*Or Member*

*Genus, ěris, n.*  
*Pars, tis, f.*  
*Membrum, i, n.*

*A Part is*

*An Half*  
*A Fragment, or broken Piece*  
*A Crum, or little Piece*

*Dimidium, i, n.*  
*Frustum, i, n.*  
*Mica, æ, f.*

*Things have also their*

*Cause*  
*Nature*  
*Fortune*  
*Beginning*  
*End*  
*Order*  
*Time*  
*Number*  
*Place*  
*Space*

*Causa, æ, f.*  
*Natura, æ, f.*  
*Fortuna, æ, f.*  
*Principium, il, n.*  
*Finis, is, d.*  
*Ordo, inis, m.*  
*Tempus, ěris, n.*  
*Numerus, i, m.*  
*Locus, i, m.*  
*Spatium, i, n.*

*A Thing is*

*The World*  
*A Body*  
*The Sky*  
*A Spirit*

(1)

(2)

*Mundus, i, m.*  
*Corpus, ěris, n.*  
*Æther, ěris, m.*  
*Spiritus, us, m.*

*God created the World out of**Nothing**Nihilum, i, n.**In a Body there is*

*Matter*  
*Form*  
*Figure*

*Materia, æ, f.*  
*Forma, æ, f.*  
*Figura, æ, f.*

*In the Sky there are*

the Sun	(3)	Sol, is, m.
the Moon	(4)	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	(5)	Stella, æ, f.

*Whence cometh*

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
Sun-Beam	(6)	Jūbar, is, m.

*When Light is withheld, there is made*

Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

*A Spirit is*

God		Dēus, i, m.
Angel	(7)	Angēlus, i, m.
		Mens, tis, f.
Mind		Or, Anīmus, i, m.
Soul		Anīma, æ, f.
Devil		*Diābōlus, i, m.

*Who Inhabit*

Heaven	(8)	Coelum, i, n.
Element		Elēmentum, i, n.
		†

*This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.*

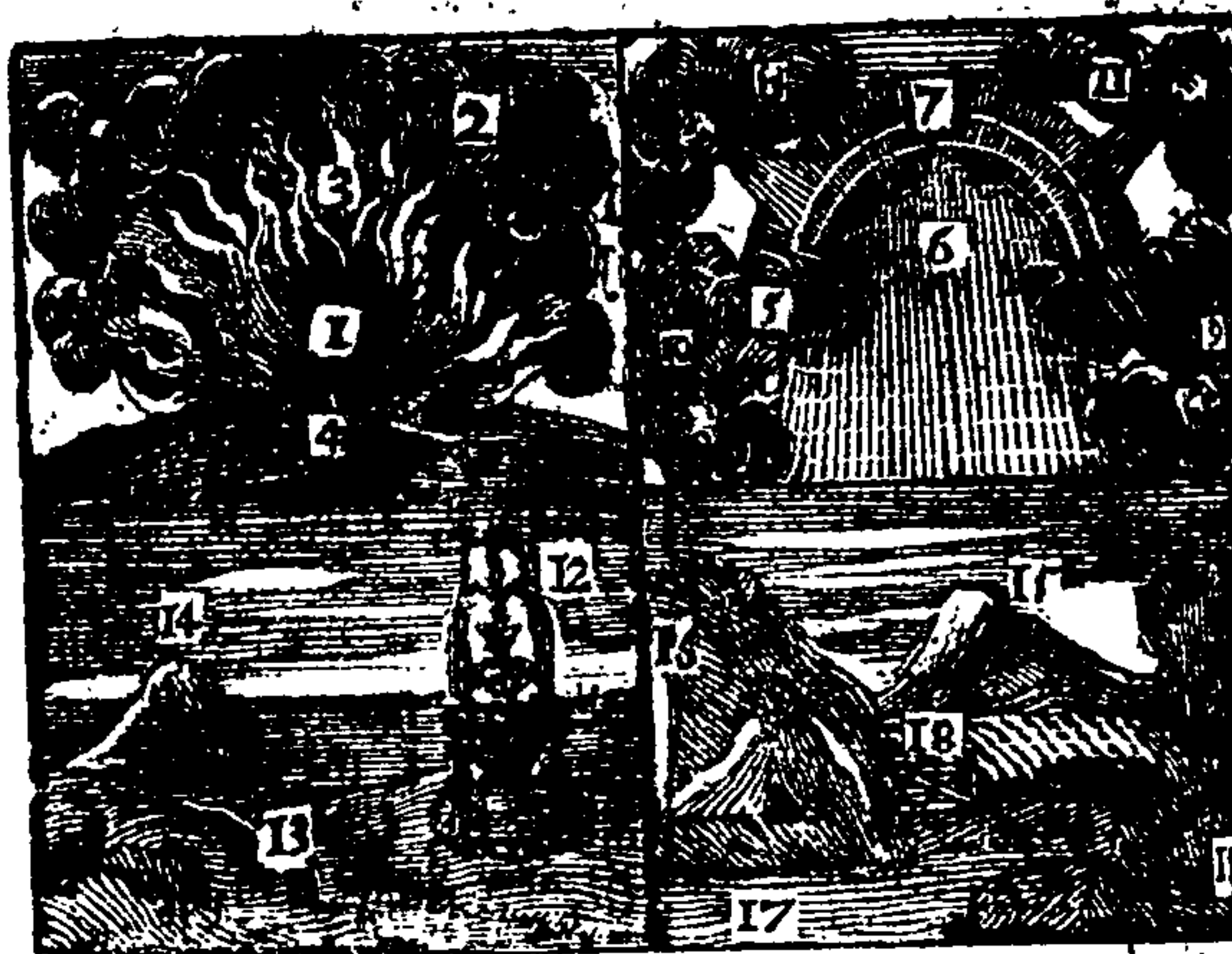
*Loci Inferi*



## The LONDON

## II.

## Of the ELEMENTS.



In the World there are Four Elements, or Beginnings  
all Things.

**F**ire  
Air  
Water  
Earth

**I**gnis, is, m.  
Aēr, ēris, m.  
Aqua, æ, f.  
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the Fire (1) cometh

A Spark  
Smoke  
A Flame  
Soot

(2)  
(3)

Scintilla, æ, f.  
Fūmus, i, m.  
Flamma, æ, f.  
Fūlīgo, īnis, f.

In the Fire are

A Firebrand (4)  
A Live or Hot Coal  
Embers, or warm Ashes.

Torris, is, m.  
Prūna, æ, f.  
Fāvilla æ, f.

# VOCABULARY.

5

After the fire there remain

A Dead Coal	Carbo ōnis, m.
A Dead or Quench'd Brand	Titio, ōnis, m.
Ashes	Cinis, ěris, m.
or Cinders	or Ciner

in the Air (6) are

A Cloud	Nūbes, is, f.
A Fog or Mist	Nēbŭla, æ, f.
A Steam	Vāpor, ōris, m.
The Rainbow (7)	Iris, idis, f.
A Wind	Vēntus, i, m.
A Gentle wind	Aura, æ, f.

The Four chief Winds are

The East-Wind (8)	Eurus, i, m.
The West Wind (9)	Zēphŭrus, i, m.
The North-Wind (10)	Aquillo, ōnis, m.
The South-Wind (11)	Auster, trī, m.

From a Cloud cometh

Rain	*Plūvia, æ, f.
snow	Nix nivis, f.
Hail	Grando, dñis, f.
Dew	Ros, iōris, m.
Frost	Gelu, n. Undeclined
Hail or white Frost	Prūina, æ, f.
Thunder	Tōnitrū, n. Undeclined
A Thunder-bolt	Fulmen, ūis, n.
Lightning	Fulgur ūris, n.

Rain if it falls close or thick is

A Shower	Imber, ris, m.
----------	----------------

Rain if it be fierce is

A Great Shower or Storm	Nimbus, i, m.
-------------------------	---------------

\*This is properly an Adjective, Aqua being understood.

## Water is

A Spring, or Fountain (12)	Fons, tis, m.
A River (13)	Rivus, i, m. Or, Amnis, is, m.
A Wave	Unda, æ, f.
The Sea	Mare, is, n.

The Main Sea that compasseth the World is  
The Ocean

Océanus, i, m.

## A River hath

A Bank	Ripa, æ, f.
A Brink	Margo, inis, d. rather m.
A Channel	Alveus, i, m.
A Whirlpool	Vortex, icis, m.
A Gulf	Gurges, itis, m.
A Shallow, or Ford	Vadum, i, n.

## From Water cometh

A Drop	Gutta, æ, f.
A Bubble	Bulla, æ, f.
Foam, or Froth	Spuma, æ, f.
Ice	Glacies, ei, f.

Water when it wants Vent, spreads it self into

A Pool, or Pond	Stagnum, i, n.
A Lake	Lacus, us, m.
A Marsh, or Fen	Palus, udis, f.
A Ditch	Lacuna, æ, f.

## The Sea hath

A Shore	Litus, oris, n.
A Haven, or Port	Portus, us, m.
A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay	Sinus, us, m.
An Arm, or Strait	Frætum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water, is

An Isle, or Island (14)	Insula, æ, f.
-------------------------	---------------

## The Earth is

Land	Terra, æ, f.
Ground	Hūmus, i, f.
Firm Ground	Solum, i. n.
	Or, Fundus, i, m.

## Upon the Earth is

An Hill (15)	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, or Great Hill 16	Mons, tis, m.
A plain Field (18)	Campus, i, m.
A Vale, or Valley (17)	Vallis, m.
A Rock (19)	Rūpes, is, f.

## Earth mixed with Water is

Mud	Limus, i, m.
Mire, or Dirt	Coenum, i, n.
	Or, Lūtum, i, n.

## Earth without Water is

Dust	Pulvis, ĕris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

## Earth cut up with its own Herb is

A Turf	Cespes, itis, m.
A Clod of Earth is	Glēba, æ, f.

## The Kinds of Earth are

Clay	Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth	Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker	Rūbrica, æ, f.
Chalk	Crēta, æ, f.

## Out of the Earth is taken

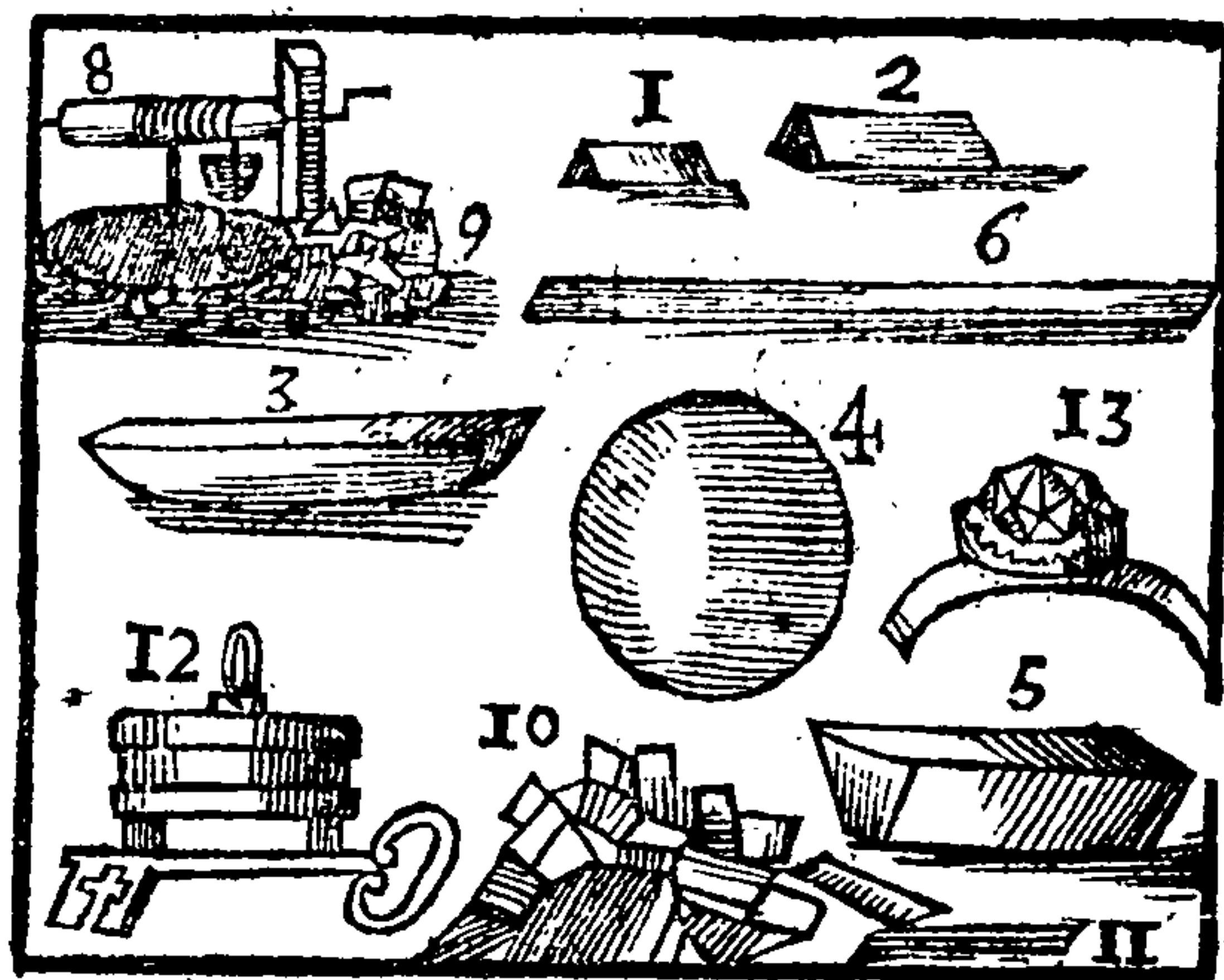
A Mineral	*Mīnēra, æ, f.
A Plant	Planta, æ, f.

\*This is no Latin, but an Italian Word; and therefore shou'd have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.



## III.

## OF MINERALS and METALS.



The Earth, or Matter, of which any Thing dug out of the Earth is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A Mineral is

**J** Juice  
A Metal  
A Stone (9)

**S**uccus, i, m.  
Mētallum, i, n.  
Lāpis, idis, m.

Mineral Juices are

Salt  
Alum  
Sulphur  
Amber

**S**āl, is, m.  
Alūmen, inis, n.  
Sulfur, ūris, n.  
Succinum, i, n.

A \*Metal is all that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth, as,

Gold	(1)	Aurum, f, n.
Silver	(2)	Argentum, f, n.
Lead	(3)	Plumbum, l, n.
Copper	(4)	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	(5)	Stannum, l, n.
Iron	(6)	Ferrum, l, n.

Out of Lead is made

Red Lead	Sandyx, icis, f.
Called by the Moderns	Minium, l, n.
White Lead	Cerussa, æ, f.

Artificial Metals, [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper, and the Calaminare Stone called Brass—— Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron called

Steel	Chalybs, ybis, m.
-------	-------------------

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or

Verdigrease	Ærugo, inls, f.
-------------	-----------------

Metals are digged out of

A Mine	(8)	Fodina, æ, f.
--------	-----	---------------

A Stone is an hard, dry, (fossile) Body.  
is

Sand	Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel	Glārēa, æ, f.
A big Stone (10)	Saxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Silex, icis, d.
A Pumice Stone	Pūnex, icis, d.

\*This Word is also used by Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan  
etc. for the Mine it self. B 5 A

*A Whetstone (11)**A Marble**A Loadstone (12)**A Jewell (13)*

Cos, ōtis, f.

Marmor, ōris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

*A Jewell, or Precious Stone*

is

*A Diamond**A Sapphire**A Chrysolite**An Emerald**A Carbuncle of a fiery Colour**A Jasper**An Agate*

Adāmas, antis, m.

Sapphirus, i, m.

Chrysolithus, i, m.

Smāragdus, i, m.

Pyrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, idis, f.

Achātes, æ, or is, m.

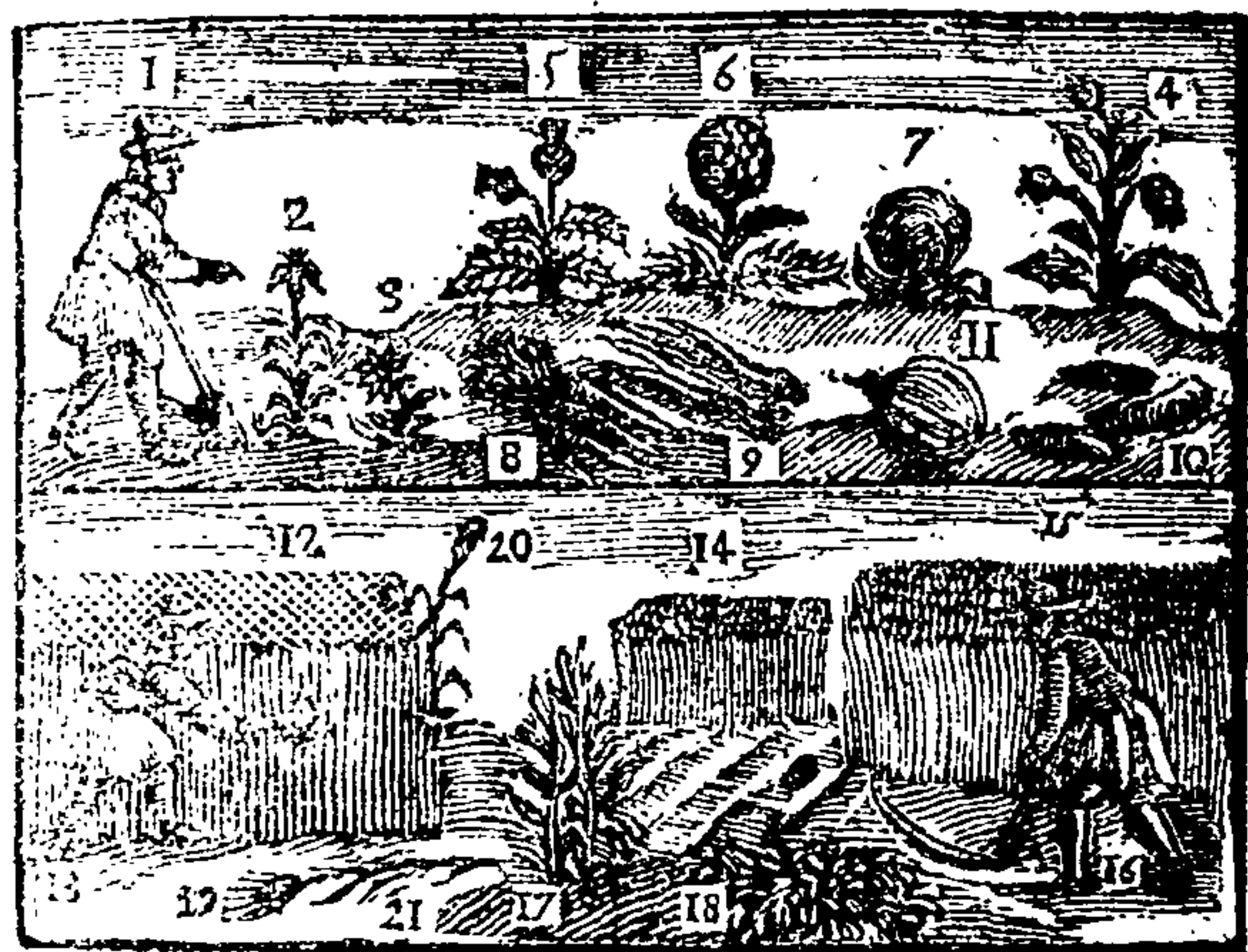
*Like to Jewels are**Glass**A Crystal**A Pearl*

Vitrum, i, n.

Chrystallus, i, f.

Margārīta, æ, f.

# IV. OF PLANTS



A Plant is

**A**N Herb  
A Shrub  
A Tree

**H**Erba, æ, f.  
Frutex, icis, m.  
Arbor, oris, f.

An Herb is

Grass } Grāmen, inis, n.  
Flax } Līnum, i, n.  
All manner of Corn or Grain } Frumentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common Herbs are

A Bur } Lappa, æ, f.  
Fern or Brakes, } Filix, icis, f.  
Hemlock } Cicuta, æ, f.

Hysop;



Hyssop		Hyssōpus, i, f.
A Lilly	(2)	Līlīum, ii, n.
Mallow		Malva, æ, f.
Marygold	(3)	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram		Amārācus, i, m.
Mint		Mentha, æ, f.
Moss		Muscus, i, m.
A Mushbroom, or Toad-stool		Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle		Urtica, æ, f.
Pansy		Apium, ii, n.
A Poppy	(4)	Papāver, ěris, n.
A Rush		Juncus, i, m.
Saffron		Crōcus, i, m.
Sage		Salvia, æ, f.
Sorrel		Lapāthus, i, m.
Sea-Weed		Alga, æ, f.
Southern Wood		Abrōtōnum, i, n.
A Thistle	(5)	Carduus, i, m.
Thyme		Thymus, i, m. &
Vervain		Thymum, i, n.
A Violet		Verbēna, æ, f.
Worm-Wood		Viōla, æ, f.
		Absinthium, ii, n.
Eatable Herbs		Olus, ěris, n.
An Artichoke	(6)	Cināra, æ, f.
Asparagus, Sperage, or		Aspārāgus, i, m.
Sparrow-Grass		
Lettice		Lactuca, æ, f.
Coleworts		Brassica, æ, f.

Which becoming Headed are called

Cabbage (7) | \*

Eatable Roots are

Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allium, ii, n.

\*This is called Brassica Capitata.

A Leek

An Onion (9)

Radish (8)

A Turnip

Porrum, i, n.

Cēpe, is, n. &

Cēpa, æ, f.

Rāphānus, i, m.

Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceous Fruits are

A Cucumber (10) | Cūcūmis, is, m.

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

A Pompion, or Pomkin | Pēpo, ōnis, m.

A Delicious sort of which Fruit is

A Melon | Mēlo, ōnis, m.

As the biggest sort is

A Gourd | Cūcurbīta, æ, f.

(12) Corn is

Barley (14)

Millet, or Grout

An Oat (15)

Rice

Wheat (13)

Hordēum, i, n.

Mīlūm, ii, n.

Avēna, æ, f.

Oryza, æ, f.

Ador, ōris, n.

Whence cometh

Meal, or Flower

Bran

Pulse

is

Fārīna, æ, f.

Furfur, ūris, n.

Lēgūmen, īnis, n.

A Bean (17)

Darnel

Lenils

A Pea

Vitches, or Tares (18)

Fāba, æ, f.

Lōlūm, ii, n.

Lens, tis, f.

Pīsum, i, n.

Vīcīa, æ, f.

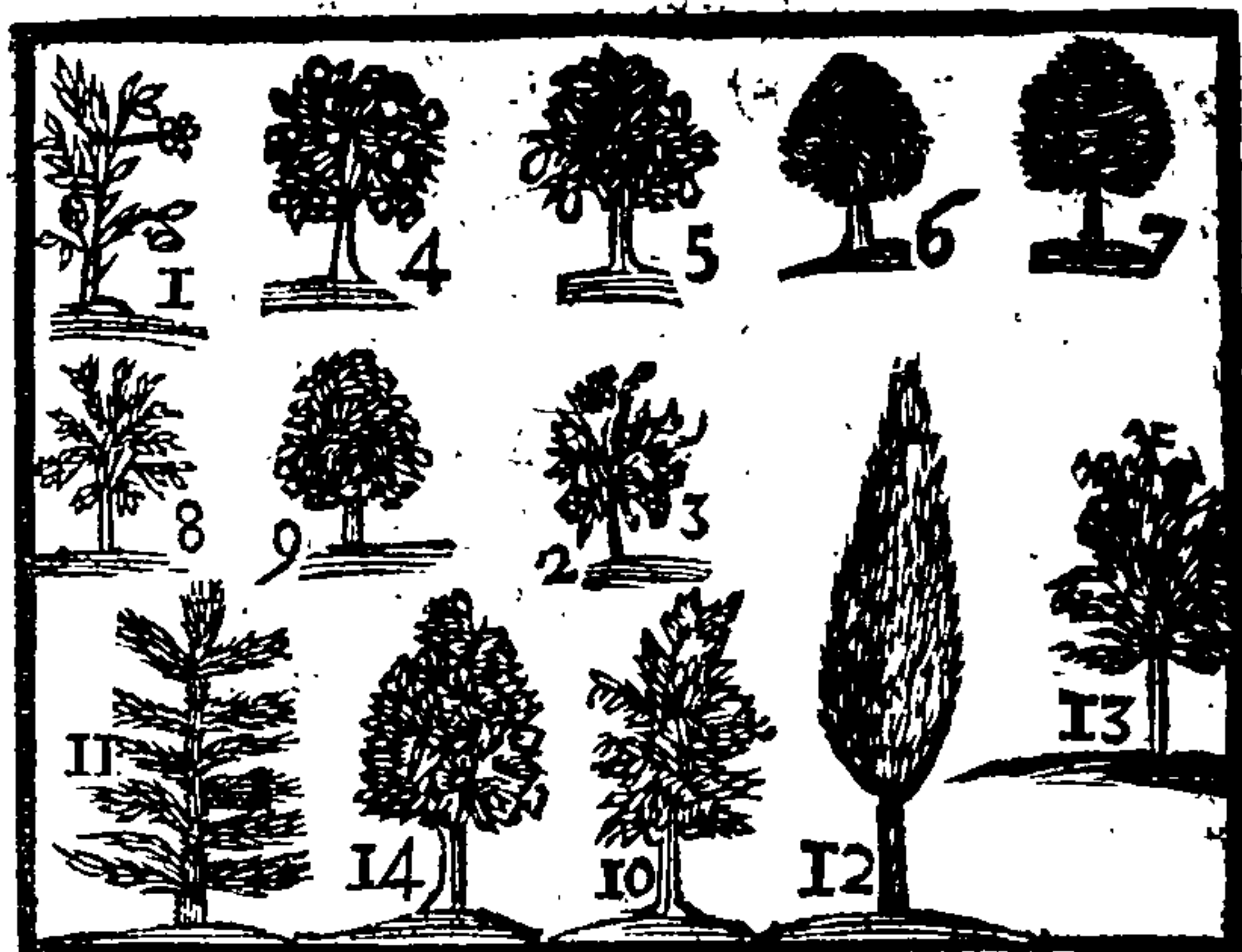
## In Corn is

The Beard	(19)	Arīsta, æ, f.
An Ear	(20)	Spīca, æ, f.
A Grain, or single Corn		Grānum, l, n.
An Husk		Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk		Culmus, l, m.
Standing Corn is	(12)	Sēges, ētis, m.
A Mixture of sundry Grains		
Or Mescelline is		Farrāgo, īnis, f.

V. Of

## V.

## OF TREES and SHRUBS.



A **Shrub** is a Plant which riseth not up to the just Bigness of a Tree; such is

**T**HE Bramble  
The Juniper  
Fuy  
The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-Bush (1)

The Tamarisk

The Vine (2)  
beareth

A Bunch of Grapes (3)

A Vine Leaf is

Some-bearing Trees are

The Apple-Tree (5)

The Fig-Tree

The Medlar-Tree

**R**ubus, l, m. or f.

Juniperus, l, f.

Hedera, æ, f.

Myrtus, l, f.

Calamus, l, m.

Or, Arundo, inis, f.

Rosa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Uva, æ, f.

Pampinus, i, m.

Malus, l, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespilus, i, f.

The



<b>The Pear-Tree</b>	(6)	<b>Pȳrus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Service, or, sorb Tree</b>		<b>Sorbus</b> , i, f.

**Plumb-bearing Trees are**

<b>The Cherry-Tree</b>	(8)	<b>Cērālus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Olive-Tree</b>		* <b>Olīva</b> , æ, f.
<b>The Palm-Tree</b>		Or, <b>Olēa</b> , æ, f.
<b>The Plumb-Tree</b>	(7)	<b>Palma</b> , æ, f.
		<b>Prūnus</b> , i, f.

**Berry-bearing Trees are**

<b>The Bay-Tree</b>		<b>Laurus</b> , i, or us, f.
<b>The Box-Tree</b>		<b>Buxus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Elder-Tree</b>		<b>Sambūcus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Mulberry-Tree</b>	(9)	<b>Mōrus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Yew-Tree</b>		<b>Taxus</b> , i, f.

**Nut-bearing Trees are**

<b>The Almond-Tree</b>		<b>Amygdāla</b> , æ, f.
<b>The Beech-Tree</b>		<b>Fāgus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Filbert-Tree</b>		<b>Cōrylus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Walnut-Tree</b>	(14)	* <b>Juglans</b> , dis, f.

**Forrest-Trees are**

<b>The Alder-Tree</b>		<b>Alnus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Ash-Tree</b>	(10)	<b>Fraxīnus</b> , i, f.
<b>The wild Ash</b>		<b>Ornus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Birch-Tree</b>		<b>Bētūla</b> , æ, f.
<b>The Cedar-Tree</b>	(11)	<b>Cēdrus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Cork-Tree</b>		<b>Sūber</b> , ěris, n.
<b>The Cypress-Tree</b>	(12)	<b>Cūpressus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Elm</b>	(13)	<b>Ulmus</b> , i, f.
<b>The Fir-Tree</b>		* <b>Abies</b> , ětis, f.
<b>The Lime, or Linden-Tree</b>		<b>Tilia</b> , æ, f.
<b>The Maple</b>		* <b>Acer</b> , ěris, n.
<b>The Oak</b>		<b>Quercus</b> , us, f.

An Oak of the hardest Kind	Rōbur, ōris, n.
The Holm Oak	*Ilex, icis, f.
The Pine-Tree	Pīnus, us, f.
The Plane-Tree	Plātānus, i, f.
The Poplar-Tree	Pōpūlus, i, f.
The Turpentine-Tree	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
The Willow-Tree	Sālix, icis, f.

## Trees bear

Fruit	Fructus, us, m.
is,	
A Dome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ūcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Dome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard ; such is

An Apple	Mālum, i, n.
A Cherry	Cērāsūm, i, n.
A Date	Dačtŷlus, i, m.
A Fig	Fīcus, i, or us, f.
A Medlar	Mespīlum, i, n.
An Olive	*Olīva, æ, f.
A Pear	Pŷrum, i, n.
A Plumb	Prūnum, i, n.
The scab Apple	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell ; such is

An Almond	Amygdāla, æ, f.
A Chestnut	*Castānča, æ, f.
A Filbert	*Avellāna, æ, f.
A Walnut	*Juglans, dis, f.

\*These are Adjectives, the Word Nux being understood.

*A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees or Shrub.  
such is*

*A Grape  
A Mulberry  
A Strawberry*

*Acīnus, i, m.  
Mōrum, i, n.  
Frāgum, i, n.*

*Spice-bearing Trees bring forth*

*Spice  
is*

*Cinnamon  
Ginger  
Mace  
Pepper*

*Arōma, tis, n.*

*Cāfia, æ, f.*

*Or, Cinnānum, i, n. in Ovic*

*Zingiber, æris, n.*

*Macis, idis, f. in Plautu*

*Pīper, æris, n.*

*The Oak bears*

*An Oak-Corn, or Acorn*

*Glans, glandis, f.*

*From Trees also come*

*Frankincense  
Pitch  
Resin*

*Thus, thūris, n.*

*Pix, picis, f.*

*Rēsina, æ, f.*

*Parts of a Plant are*

*The Root  
The Stump  
The Stalk  
The Bark  
A Bough, or Branch  
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon  
A Sucker or Shoot, that  
grows out of the Roots, or  
Sides of the Stock.  
A fresh, or green Leaf  
A dead, or withered Leaf  
A Blossom, or Flower*

*Rādix, icis, f.*

*Stirps, is, f.*

*Caulis, is, f.*

*Cortex, icis, m.*

*Rāmus, i, m.*

*Surculus, i, m.*

*Stōlo, ōnls, m.*

*Frons, frondis, f.*

*Fōlium, ii, n.*

*Flos, flōris, m.*

*Wood*

Trees have

Wood

| Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot

| Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot

| Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

A Shell

| Pūtāmen, inis, n.

A Kernel

| Nūclēus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood

| Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

| Saltus, us, m.

A Grove

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

A Grove consecrated to some  
God is

| Lūcus, i, m.

A Place planted with Trees is

| Arbustum, i, n.

A Place planted with Willows is

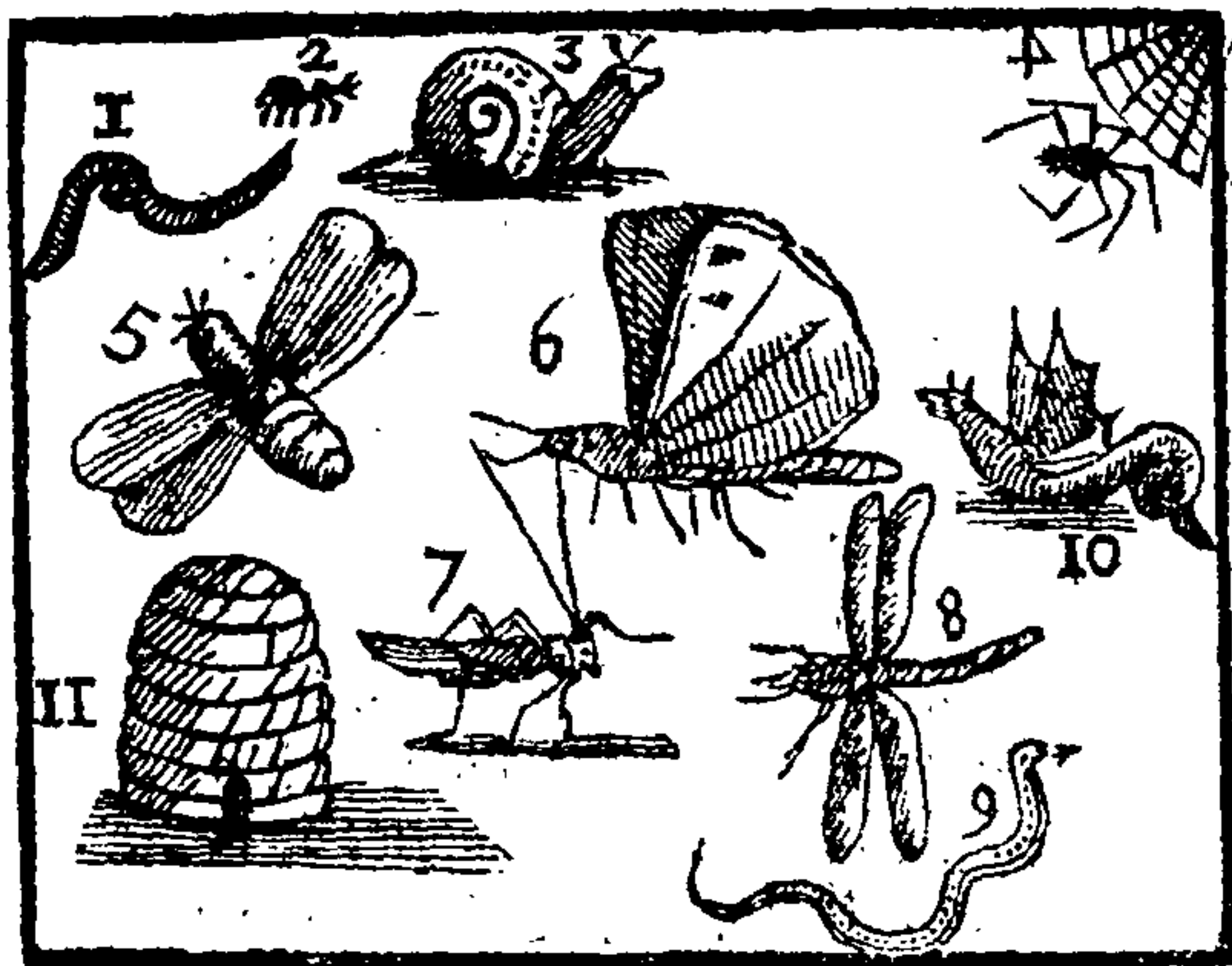
| Sālictum, i, n.

A Place planted with Oaks is

| Quercētum, i, n.

## VI.

## OF INSECTS.



**A**N Animal, or  
Living Creature  
hab

Life  
Sense  
Sex

**A**Nimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.  
Sensus, us, m.  
Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward Senses

The Sight

The Hearing

The Smell

The Taste

The Touch, or Feeling

Vīsus, us, m.

Audītus, us, m.

Odōrātus, us, m.

Gustus, us, m.

Tactus, us, m.



## By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, ī, m.
Or Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Tast, or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above-mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	*
The Fancy	†
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

## The Senses at Rest is called

Sleep	Somnus, ī, m.
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## By its Sex a Living Creature is

A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

## An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, ī, n.
A Serpent	†Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avīs, is, f.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, inīs, m.

\*Called Sensus communis

† Plantā īa, æ, f.

†Serpens is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, Anguis is understood; when in the Feminine, Bestia is understood.

Insects

**Insects** are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them in some Part of their Bodies.

### Creeping Insects are

<b>A Worm</b> (1)	Vermis, is, m.
<b>An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire</b> (2)	Formica, æ, f.
<b>A Caterpillar</b>	Erūca, æ, f.
<b>A Flea</b>	Pūlex, ŷcis, m.
<b>A Glow-Worm</b>	Cicindēla, æ, f.
<b>An Horse-Leech</b>	Hirūdo, inis, f.
<b>A Louse</b>	Pēdicūlus, i, m.
<b>A Moth</b>	Tinēa, æ, f.
<b>Nits</b>	Lendes, ium, f.
<b>A Silk-Worm</b>	Bombyx, ŷcis, m.
<b>A Snail</b> (3)	Līmax, ācis, d.
<b>A Spider</b> (4)	*Arānēa, æ, f.
<b>A Water-Spider</b>	Tīpūla, æ, f.
<b>A Tick</b>	Ricīnus, i, m.
<b>A Wall-Louse, Bug or Chinch</b>	Cīmex, ŷcis, m.

### Flying Insects are

<b>A Bee</b> (5)	*Apis, is, f.
<b>A Beetle</b>	Scārābæus, i, m.
<b>A Breeze, Gad-Fly, or Ox-Fly</b>	*Asīlus, i, m.
<b>A Butler-Fly</b> (6)	Pāpilio, ōnis, m.
<b>A Cigall, or Baulm Cricket</b>	*Cicāda, æ, f.
<b>A Cricket</b>	Gryllus, i, m.
<b>A Fly</b>	Musca, æ, f.
<b>A Gnat</b>	Cūlex, ŷcis, m.
<b>A Grasshopper, or Locust</b> (7)	Lōcusta, æ, f.

\*This Insect is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

Spanish Fly  
Wasp  
A Hornet, or great Wasp (8)  
A Drone

hath not

A Sting

Cantharis, īdis, f.  
Vespa, æ, f.  
Crābro, ōnis, m.  
Fūcus, ī, m.

Acūlēus, ī, m.

### A Serpent or Creeper is

A Adder, or Viper (9)

An Asp

A Basilisk

A Dragon (10)

A Lizard

A Salamander

A Scorpion

A Snake

A Water-Snake

Vīpēra, æ, f.  
Aspis, īdis, f.  
Bāsīliscus, ī, m.  
Drāco, ōnis, m.  
Lācertus, ī, m.  
Sālāmandra, æ, f.  
Scorpīus, īī, m.  
Or, Scorpīo, ōnis, m.  
Cōlūber, bīī, m.  
Nātrix, īdis, m.  
Or, Hūdrus, ī, m.

### A Bee in

A Bee-Hive (11)

maketh

Honey

An Honey-Comb

Wax

A Swarm of Bees is

Alveāre, is, n. &  
Alveārium, īī, n.

Mel, lis, n.

Fāvus, ī, m.

Cēra, æ, f.

Exāmen, īnls, n.

## VII.

## OF BIRDS:



Singing Birds (11) are

**A** Black-Bird  
A Chaffinch

A Gold-Finch

A Green-Finch

A Lark

A Nightingale

A Quail

A Robin Red-Breast

A Starling, or Stare

A Thrush

A Titmouse

**M** Erula, æ, f.  
Fringilla, æ, f.  
Carduelis, is, f.  
Or, Acanthis, idis, f.  
Chloris, idis, f.  
Or, Vireo, onis, m.  
Alauda, æ, f.  
Luscinia, æ, f.  
Coturnix, icis, f.  
Erithacus, i, m.  
Sturnus, i, m.  
Turdus, i, m.  
Paius, i, m.

Birds which live about, or in Watery Places, are

A Coot		Fulica, æ, f.
A Crane	(1)	& Fulix, icis, f.
A Diver, or Dabchick		Grus, ūis, d.
A Duck	(16)	Mergus, i, m.
A Goose	(4)	"Anās, ātis, f.
An Heron		Anser, ěris, m.
A Pelican	(3)	Ardēa, æ, f.
A Stork		Pēlicānus, i, m.
A Swan		Cicōnia, æ, f.
A Water-Wagtail		"Olor, ōris, m.
A King-Fisher		Or, Cygnus, i, m.
		Mōtācilla, æ, f.
		Alecyon, ōnis, f.

### Wovenous Birds are

A Crow, or Rook (8)		Cornix, icis, f.
A Cuckoo		Cūcūlus, i, m.
An Eagle	(2)	"Aquila, æ, f.
An Hawk		Accipiter, tris, m.
A Kite, or Glead		Milvus, i, m.
A Magpie, or Pica (5)		Pica, æ, f.
An Owl	(9)	Noctua, æ, f.
A Parrot	(13)	Or, Būbo, ōnis, d.
A Raven		Psittacus, i, m.
A Vulture		Corvus, i, m.
		Vultur, ūris, m.

Birds dwelling about the House are

A Cock	(12)	Gallus, i, m.
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Whose Female is

An Hen		Gallina, æ, f.
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*A Cock being gelt is called*

*A Capon*

| Cāpo. ōnis, m.

*A Dove, or Pigeon (10)*

| Cōlumbus, i, m.

*A Peacock (10)*

| Pāvo, ōnis, m.

*A Sparrow (6)*

| Passer, ěris, m.

*A Swallow*

| Hirundo, ĩnis, f.

*Besides those Birds before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as*

*A Bat*

| Vespertillo, ōnis, m.

*An Hedge-Sparrow*

| Currūca, æ, f.

*A Partridge*

| Perdix, ĩcis, d.

*A Pheasant*

| Phāsānus, i, m.

*A Ring-Dove*

| Pālumbes, is, m. & f.

*A Turtle-Dove*

| Turtur, ūris, m.

*A Bird hath*

*A Bill or Beak*

| Rostrum, i, n.

*A Comb or Crest*

| Crista, æ, f.

*A Wing*

| Ala, æ, f.

*A Feather*

| Plūma, æ, f.

*An hard Feather or Quill*

| Penna, æ, f.

*A Crop or Crop*

| Inglūvies, ei, f.

*A Bird lays in*

*A Nest (15)*

| Nīdus, i, m.

*An Egg (15)*

| Ovum, i, n.

*bath*

*A White*

| Albūmen, ĩnis, n.

*An Yolk*

| Vitellus, i, m.

A Fowler or Bird-Catcher (i) | Auceps, cūpis, m. & f.

Catcheth Birds with  
Birdlime | Viscus, i, m.  
Or, Viscum, i, n.

And puts them into  
A Cage or Aviary (ii) | Avlārium, ii, n.

## VIII. OF FISHES.



River and Pond Fishes are

A N Eel (1)  
A Gudgeon

A Perch (2)  
A Pike  
A Tench

A Nguilla, x, f.  
Gōbius, ii, m.  
Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.  
Perca, x, f.  
Lūcius, ii, m.  
Tinca, x, f.

## Sea-Fish are

<i>A Dolphin</i>	(3)	Delphīnus, i, m.
<i>A Mullet</i>		Mūgil, īlis, m.
<i>An Oyſter</i>	(4)	Oſtrēa, æ, f.
<i>A Whale</i>	(5)	Bālæna, æ, f.

*Fish common to both Salt and Fresh Water are*

<i>A Crab-Fish</i>	(6)	Cancer, cri, m.
<i>A Salmon</i>	(7)	Salmo, ōnis, m.

*Fishes have*

<i>Gills</i>	Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.
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*Instead of Feet they have*

<i>Fins</i>	Pinnæ, ārum, f.
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*Fishes have also*

<i>Scales</i>	Squāma, æ, f..
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*Fish that are covered with*

<i>A Shell</i>	Testa, æ, f.
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*Are called*

<i>Shell-Fish</i>	Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.
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<i>A Fisherman</i>	(8)	Piscātor, ōris, m.
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*Catcheth Fish with*

<i>An Hook</i>	(9)	Hāmus, i, m.
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<i>A Net</i>	(10)	Rēte, is, n.
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<i>Salt-Fish is</i>		Salsāmentum, i, n.
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## IX.

Of Four-Footed BEASTS

~~FIGURE~~

Some are Tame

as

Cattle  
The Labouring Beast

P<sup>ECUS</sup>, ōris, n.  
Jūmentum, i, n.

The Four-Footed Creature which flieth from Men, is  
called

A Wild-Beast

! \*Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle is

All Sort of Neat

Ox, Bull or Cow

| Bos, bövis, m. &amp; f.

\*This is an Adjective, Bestia or Pēcus being un-  
derstood.

## The L O N D O N ]

A Bull

(1) [ Taurus, i, m.

*Whose Female is*

A Cow

[ Vācca, æ, f.

A Doe-Goat

(2)

[ Hircus, i, m.

A Wild Goat

[ Cāper, ri, m.

A Pig

(3)

[ Porcus, i, m.

A Ram

[ Ariēs, ētis, m.

*Whose Female is*

A Sheep

(4)

[ Ovis, is, f.

*A Cow brings forth*

A Calf

[ Vitulus, i, m.

*A Ram gelded is called*

A Wether

[ Vervex, ēcis, m.

*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called*

A Heifer

[ Jūvenca, æ, f.

A Doe-Goat

[ Cāpra, æ, f.

*brings forth*

A young Goat, or Kid

[ Hoedus, i, m.

*A Sheep brings forth*

A Lamb

[ Agnus, i, m.

A Sow

[ \*Sus, suis, com.

*brings forth*

A Pig

[ Porcellus, i, m.

*A Pig not gelded is called*

A Boar-Pig

[ Verres, is, m.

---

\*Sus in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word Swine is also in English; but with this Difference, That Swine is used in both Numbers.



*A Pig gelded is called*

*A Barrow-Pig*

| \*Mājālis, is, m.

*Labouring Beasts are*

*An Ass* (5)

*A Camel*

*An Elephant* (6)

*A Horse* (7)

| \*Asinus, i, m.

| Cāmēlus, i, m.

| \*Elēphas, antis, m.

| \*Equus, i, m.

*Whose Female is called*

*A Mare*

*A Mule*

| \*Equa, æ, f.

| Mūlus, i, m.

| & Mūla, æ, f.

*To an Horse belong*

*A Bridle* (7)

*A Saddle* (7)

| Frænum, i, n.

| \*Ephippium, ii, n.

*Wild Beasts are*

*An Ape* (8)

*A Bear* (9)

*A wild Bear*

*A Coney, or Rabbit*

*A † Deer* (10)

*A Fox*

*A Hart, or Stag*

| Sīmīus, ii, m.

| Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.

| Ursus, i, m.

| \*Aper, pri, m.

| Cāniculus, i, m.

| Dāma, æ; com.

| Valpes, is, f.

| Cervus, i, m.

*Whose Female is called*

*An Hind*

*which bringeth forth*

*A Fawn*

| Cerva, æ, f.

| Hinnulus, i, m.

\*Porcus is understood.

†The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

<i>An Hare</i>	(11)		Lēpas, ōris, m.
<i>An Hedge-Hog</i>			*Echīnus, i, m.
<i>A Lion</i>	(12)		Leo, ōnis, m.

*Wōose Female is*

<i>A Lioness</i>		Lēxna, æ, f.
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<i>A Leopard</i>		Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>		Talpa, æ, d.
<i>A Monkey, or Marmoset</i>		Cercōpīhēcus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>		Lynx, cis, d.
<i>A Panther</i>		Panthēra, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>		Hystrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>		Sciūres, i, m.
<i>A Tiger</i>		Tigris, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>		Lūpus, i, m.

*Beasts that dwell about the House are*

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i>	(13)		Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	(14)		Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	(15)		Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>			*
<i>A Weasel</i>			Mustēla, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in*

<i>A Mouse-Trap</i>	(15)		Muscipūla, æ, f.
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*Four-Footed Beasts that live as well by Water as Land, are*

<i>A Beaver</i>		Fiber, ri, m.
<i>A Crocod. lē</i>		Crōcōdīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>	(19)	Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>		Testūdo, īnis, f.

\*Commonly called Sorex.

A Number of Small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.  
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big Cattle, as Oxen, &c. is called

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kitling,  
the Young of all Beasts is | Cātūlus, i, m.

Beasts have [ Some ]

An Hoof | Ungūla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f.

A Hide | Tergūs, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōriūm, ii, n.

Beasts are covered with either

A Bristle | Seta, æ, f.

Or, Hair or Shag | Pilus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wooll is | Vellus, ěris, n.

The Bull, Ox and Cow are remarkable for the Skin  
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dew-Lap | Pālĕar, āris, n.

The Elephant is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis,  
Or, Prōmuscis, īdis, f.

The Goat is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The Horse is remarkable for his

Main

I Juba, æ, f.

Rare of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewer, or Tallow

) Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth Sheep is

A Shepherd

Pastor, ōris, m.

who hatb

A Crook, or Staff

Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip, or Wallet

Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

Vēnātor, ōris, m.

hatb

An Hunting-Staff, or Pole

Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave, or Den

Cāverna, æ, f.

into

A Pinfall

Fōvēa, æ, f.

A Ditch

Scrobs, is, d.

Or, into

A Net

Cassis, is, m.

## X.

Of M A N, respecting his Age or Kindred.



*A Man by his Age is first*

**A** Babe, Infant, or Child  
that cannot yet speak  
then

A Boy, or Lad (2)

Afterwards, a young Man (3)

A Grown Man (4)

An Old Man (5)

**I**Nfans, ntis.

Puer, ri, m.

\*Adolescens, ntis.

Vir, viri, m.

\*Senex, senis.

\*Infans, Adolescens & Senex being Adjectives, ought to have been rank'd among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting em here.



So in the other **Sex** there is

<i>An Infant, or Babe</i> (1)	Infans—
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i> (6)	Puella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid, or Virgin</i> (7)	Virgo, inis, f.
<i>A Grown Woman</i> (8)	Mulier, ëris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i> (9)	Anus, us, f.

*A Man by his Hundred is*

<i>A Father</i>	Pater, ris, m.
<i>A Grand-Father</i>	Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Filius, ii, m.
<i>A Grand-Child</i>	Nepos, otis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Frater, tris, m.
<i>A Father in Law</i>	Socer, ëri, m.
<i>A Son in Law</i>	Gëner, ëri, m.

The Man that your Mother marrys after your Father's Death, is called,

<i>A Step-Father</i>	Vitricus, i, m.
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<i>A Step-Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patruus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	Avunculus, i, m.

*A Brother's or Sister's Son is called*

<i>A Nephew</i>	*
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	† Patruëlis, is.

---

\* A Nephew is called, *Filius Fratris*, or *Filius Sororis*.  
 † It is an Adjective, *Frater* being understood.

*A Woman by her kindred is*

<i>A Mother</i>	<i>Māter, tris, f.</i>
<i>A Grand-Mother</i>	<i>Avia, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Daughter</i>	<i>Filia, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Grand-Daughter</i>	<i>Neptis, tis, f.</i>
<i>A Sister</i>	<i>Soror, ōris, f.</i>
<i>A Mother in Law</i>	<i>Socrus, us, f.</i>
<i>A Daughter in Law</i>	<i>Nurus, rus, f.</i>
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	<i>Noverca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	<i>Privigna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Niece</i>	*

*A Man too big is*

<i>A Giant</i>	(10)	<i>Gigas, antis, m.</i>
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*A Man too little is*

<i>A Dwarf</i>	(11)	<i>Pumilio, ōnis, m.</i>
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## Proper Names.

*The Proper Names of Men are*

<i>Adam</i>	<i>Adāmus, i, m.</i>
<i>Abraham</i>	<i>Abrahāmus, i, m.</i>
<i>Anthony</i>	<i>Antōnius, ii, m.</i>
<i>Benjamin</i>	<i>Benjaminus, i, m.</i>
<i>Charles</i>	<i>Cārōlus, i, m.</i>
<i>Edward</i>	<i>Edvārdus, i, m.</i>
<i>George</i>	<i>Georgius, ii, m.</i>
<i>Henry</i>	<i>Henricus, i, m.</i>
<i>James</i>	<i>Jacōbus, i, m.</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>Joānes, is, m.</i>
<i>Mark</i>	<i>Marcus, i, m.</i>
<i>Paul</i>	<i>Paulus, i, m.</i>

\*A Niece is called, *Filia Fratris*, or *Filia Sororis*.

*Peter**Richard**Robert**William**Pētrus, i, m.**Ricardus, i, m.**Robērtus, i, m.**Guilielmus, i, m.**Proper Names of Women are**Ann**Catharine**Elizabeth**Eve**Hannah**Jane**Joan**Mary**Sarah**Susan**Anna, æ, f.**Cāthārīna, æ, f.**Elizabētha, æ, f.**Eva, æ, f.**Hanna, æ, f.**Jāna, æ, f.**Joanna, æ, f.**Marīa, æ, f.**Sara, æ, f.**Sufanna, æ, f.*

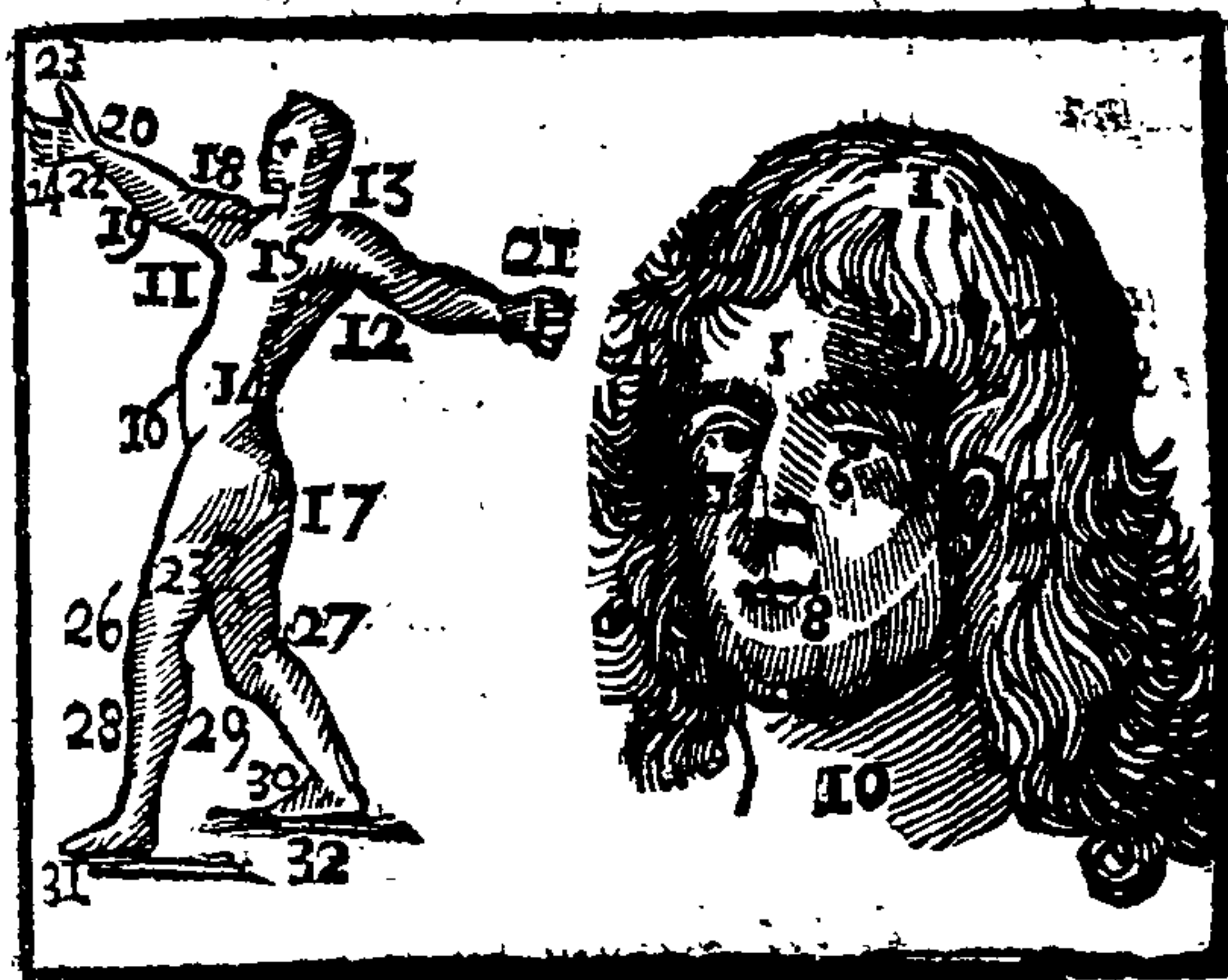

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I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a Vocabulary. See the Preface.

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## XI.

Of the P A R T S of Man's B O D Y.



Parts of the Body are

THE Head (1)

The Trunk

A Limb

Caput, itis, n.

Truncus, i, m.

Artus, us, m.

On the Head are

The Hair

(2)

The Crown of the Head (1)

The Ear

(3)

The Temples of the Head (4)

The Face

Crinis, is, m.

Or, Capillus, i, m.

Vertex, icis, m.

Auris, is, f.

Tempora, um, pl. n.

Facies, ei, f.

## In the Face are

The Forehead (5)	Frons, tīs, f.
The Countenance	Vultus, us, m.
The Eye (6)	Oculus, ī, m.
The Nose (7)	Nāsus, ī, m.
The Mouth (8)	Os, ōris, n.
The Chin (9)	Mentum, ī, n.

## In the Eye are

The White of the Eye	*
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye	Pupilla, æ, f.

## Out of the Eye cometh

A Tear	Lacrȳma, æ, f.
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## The Nose hath two

Nostrils	Nāres, ūm, pl. f.
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## To the Mouth belong

The Lip	Lābium, ī, n.
	Or, Lābrum, ī, n.
The Outer Cheek	Gēna, æ, f.

## Within the Mouth are

The Gum	Gingīva, æ, f.
The Palate, or Roof of the	Pālārum, ī, n.
The Inner Cheek (Mouth	Bucca, æ, f.
The Tongue	Lingua, æ, f.
The Chap	Faux, cis, f.
The Throat	Guttur, ūris, n.

---

\*Called *Album Oculi*.

*Between the Head and Trunk is*

The Neck (10) | Collum, i,

*Parts of the Neck are*

The Fore-Part, or the Throttle | Jūgūlum, i, n.

The Hinder-Part

Or, The Nape or Crag | Cervix, icis, f.

*Along the Throat descends*

The Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

That Part that lies betwixt the Bottom of the Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest | Ti ōrax, ācis, m.

*Whose Fore-Part is*

The Breast (11) | Pectus, ōris, n.

*The Hinder-Part is*

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

*Where are*

The Shoulder (13) | Hūmērus, i, m.

The Mid-Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side (14) | Lātus, ēris, n.

*In the Breast is*

The Bosom (15) | Sinus, us, m.

The Dug | Mamma, æ, f.

*Which bear*

Nipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

*Under the Breast are*

The Belly (16) | Venter, ris, m.

The Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

*Below which are*

The Lower Belly | Abdōmen, inis, n.

The Groin | Inguen, inis, n.



*In the Hinder-Part of the Abdōmen are*  
*The Loins & Lumbus, i. m.*

*At the lower End is*

*The Breech*      (17)      | Anus, i, m.  
Or, Pōdex, ŷcis, m.

Whose two Sides are called

*The Buttocks*                      Nătes, ūm, pl. f.

## Of the LIMBS.

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow  
is called*

*The Arm* (18) | Blāchēm, ii, n.

*The Place where we bend our Arm is called*

*The Elbow* (19) | Călăraș, i, m.

The Part here reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist  
is called

*The Fore-Arm*                      | Libertus, i, m.

The West (20) 7

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the End  
of the Fingers is called

*The Hand* | Manus, us, f.

The Hand being closed is

*The Fist* (21) 1 Pugnos, i, m.

*The Hand being spread open is*

*The Palm of the Hand* } Palma, æ, f.

\*Called *Carpus*, i, m.

*Parts of the Hand are*

The Thumb	(23)	Pollex, ūcis, m.
The Finger	(24)	Dīgītus, i, m.

*On the Finger is*

A Nail	Unguis, is, m.
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*Below*

The Hip, or Hunch	Coxa, æ, f.
is	

The Thigh	(25)	Fēmur, ōris, n.
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*Which reaches to*

The Knee	(26)	Gēnu, n.
----------	------	----------

*The Back-Part of the Knee is*

The Ham	(27)	Pōples, ūtis, m.
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*The Part from the Knee to the Ankle is*

The Leg	(28)	Crus, crūris, n.
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*The Back-Part of the Leg is*

The Calf of the Leg	(29)	Sūra, æ, f.
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The Foot is	(30)	Pes, pēdis, m.
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*The upper Part of the Foot is called*

The Instep	(30)	†
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*The under Part of the Foot is called*

The Sole of the Foot	(32)	Planta, æ, f.
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*The Foot hath*

A Toe	†
The great Toe is (31)	Hallux, ūcis, m.
	Or, Hallus, i, m.

\*Called *Tarsus*, i, m.

†Called *Dīgītus Pedis*.

## In which Parts are

Skin	Cūris, is, f.
Flesh	Cāro, carnis, f.
A Muscle	Muscūlus, i, m.
A Vein	Vēna, æ, f.
An Artery	Artēria, æ, f.
An Humour	Hūmor, ōris, m.
A Nerve, or Sinew	Nervus, i, m.
Fat, or Grease	Adeps, ūpis, d.
A Bone	Os, ossis, n.

## In which is

Marrow	Mēdulla, æ, f.
A Membrane, or thin Skin	Membrāna, æ, f.

## Between the Bones is

A Gristle	Cartilāgo, ūnis, f.
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## The Inward Parts of the Body are

The Bowells	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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## In the Head is

The Brain	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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## In the Breast are

The Heart	Cor, cōdis, n.
The Lungs, or Lūgis	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

## In the Belly is

The Paunch	Alvus, i, m.
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## In which are

The Stomach	Ventricūlus, i, m.
With The Mouth of the Sto-	Stōmāchus, i, m.
The Guts	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The greatest Part of the Guts is covered with

Cawl

| Omentum, i, n.

On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen,  
lieth

Liver

| Jēcur, ōris, n.

As on the left Side lieth

Spleen, or Milt

| Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

two Reins, or Kidney

| Ren, rēnis, m.

and the Bladder [ of Piss ]

| Vēsica, æ, f.

XII. Of

# The L O N D O N XII.

## Of the B O N E S.



The Bones belonging to a Man are about 300 divided into the Bones of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

**T**HE Skull (1)  
The Cheek-Bone (2)  
Or Jaw-Bone  
With 32 Teeth (3)

**C**Ranium, ii, n.  
Maxilla, æ, f.  
Or, Māla, æ, f.  
Dens, tis, m.

Bones of the Body are

The Back-Bone (4)  
Which hath 34  
Joints, or turning Bones  
24 Ribs (5)  
And The 2 Shoulder-Blades 6  
The Shin-Bone is (7)

\*

Vertebrae, arum, pl. f.  
Costae, arum, pl. f.  
Scapulae, arum, pl. f.  
Tibia, æ, f.

\*spina Dorsi.

The Humours of the Body are

Sanguis, īns, m.

Fel, fellis, n.

Lac, lactis, n.

Pituita, æ, f.

Bilis, is, f.

\*

Exerementa, orum, pl. f.

Sador, ōris, m.

Sāliva, æ, f.

Mūcus, i, m.

Urīna, æ, f.

Stercus, ōris, m.

Cruor, ōris, m.

Bilis Atra.



## XIII.

## OF DISEASES.



*The Body is subject to*

**A** Wound  
*A Sore, or Ulcer*  
*A Disease*  
*Death*

**V**ulnus, ěris, n.  
 Ulcus, ěris, n.  
 Morbus, ĩ, m.  
 Mors, tis, f.

*A Wound is caused by*

*A Stroke*  
*A Stripe, or Blow*  
*A Wale on the Flesh after*  
*Whipping is*

**P**lāga, æ, f.  
 Verber, ěris, n.  
 Vībex, ĩcis, m.

*After a Wound is cured there remains*

*A Scar*

**C**icātrix, ĩcis, f.

## Diseases are

A Consumption	Tābes, is, f.
A Cough	Tussis, is, f.
The Dropsie	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
The Fever, or Ague	Fēbris, is, f.
The Gout	*Pōdāgra, æ, f.
The Itch	Scābies, ei, f.
Madness	Insānia, æ, f.
The Plague	Pestis, is, f.
The Stone	Calculus, i, m.
The Physician (1)	Mēdicus, i, m.

## For the curing of Diseases, giveth

Physick (2)	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
-------------	-----------------

## He doth also sell

A Medicine	Mēdicāmen, inis, n.
Or, A Remedy (3)	Or, Rēmēdium, ii, n.
Poyson	Vēnēnum, i, n.
Ag Ointment	Unguentum, i, n.

## When there is no Disease, there is

Health, or Welfare	Sālus, ūtis, f.
Strength	Rōbur, ōris, n.

This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

## XIV.

Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man hath

**A** Mind  
Reason  
Will

**M**ENS, tīs, m.  
Or, ANIMUS, ī, m.  
RATIO, ōnis, f.  
VOLUNTAS, ātis, f.

The Affections, or Passions of the Mind are

Love

Hatred

Joy

Pleasure

Hope

Desire

Fear

Dread

Shame

Anger

Or Rage

Envy

AMOR, ōris, m.

ODIUM, īi, n.

GAUDIUM, īi, n.

VOLUPTAS, ātis, f.

SPES, ei, f.

DESIDERIUM īi, n.

TIMOR, ōris, m.

METUS, us, m.

PUDOR, ōris, m.

IRA, æ, f.

FUROR, ōris, m.

INVIDIA, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with want of Food, or

Hung er

FAMES, is, f.

With want of Drink, or

Thirst

SITIS, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

MACIES, ei, f.

*Men have*

Power, or Force

Help, or Means

Aid

A Custom, or Manner

to do

A Work

A Charge

Business

Duty, or Office

Vis, is, f.

Ops, ōpis, f.

Auxilium, ii, n.

Mos, ōris, m.

Opus, ěris, n.

Munus, ěris, n.

Negotium, ii, n.

Officium, ii, n.

*Which should be done with*

Counsel

Art, or Skill

Care

Study

Labour

Faithfulness

From Delay

to do these Things, cometh

Loss, or Damage

Consilium, ii, n.

Ars, tis, f.

Cura, æ, f.

Studium, ii, n.

Labor, ōris, m.

Fides, ei, f.

Mora, æ, f.

Damnum, i, n.

## XV.

## OF MEATS and DRINKS.



*For the Maintenance of the Body there is*

**P**rovision, or Plenty  
Food, or Meat  
Drink

Cōpia, æ, f.  
Cībus, i, m.  
Pōtus, us, m.

*All Manner of Provisions of  
Meat and Drink for  
Men, is called  
Food, or any thing that is  
eaten with Bread  
(especially Fish) is*

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.  
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opīōnīum, ii, n.

## For Eating there is

Bread  
Butter  
Cheese

Pānis, is, m.

Būtȳrum, i, n.

Cāsēus, i, m.

Besides what

The Butcher

Lānĭus, li, m.

Sells in

The Shambles

Mācellum, i, n.

Beef

\*

## Of a Hog they make

Bacon

Lardum, i, n.

A Gammon of Bacon with  
the Leg on, is

Pernā, æ, f.

## There are also for Eating

A Pudding

Fartum, i, n.

A Cake

Plācenta, æ, f.

Pottage, or Broth

Jus, jūris, n.

The Romans expressed the Names of Butcher's Meat  
by two Words, as

\*Beef

Cāro Būbŭla

Or Ox's Flesh

Lamb

Cāro Agnīna

Or Lamb's Flesh

Mutton

Cāro Ōvīna

Or Sheep's Flesh

Pork

Cāro Sūilla

Or Hog's Flesh

Veal

Cāro Vītŭlīna

Or Calf's Flesh

† Venison

Cāro Fērīna

† Flesh taken by Hunting.



*Dainty Dishes*

*For Sauce*

*Men use*

*Oil*

*Vinegar*

*Pulmentum, i, n.*

*Or, Pulmentarium, ii, n.*

*Concimentum, i, n.*

*Olëum, i, n.*

*Acërum, i, n.*

*Eating a Meal is*

*A Breakfast*

*A Dinner (1)*

*A Common-Supper*

*A Beer, or Afternoons  
Luxchion*

*Jentaculum, i, n.*

*Prandium, ii, n.*

*Coëna, æ, f.*

*Mërenda, æ, f.*

*For Drinking there is*

*Ale, or Beer (2)*

*Wine (3)*

*Which bath*

*Dregs, or Lees*

*Cervilia, æ, f.*

*Vinum, i, n.*

*Fæx, fæcis, f.*

*At a Feast (4)*

*Or, A Banquet*

*A Guest (5)*

*eats of*

*Dainties, or Good Chear*

*A Mess, or Dish of Meat  
born to the Table*

*A Morsel, or Mouthful, is*

*Convivium, ii, n.*

*Epulum, i, n.*

*Hospes, itis, m. & f.*

*Or, \**

*Daps, dāpis, f.*

*Ferculum, i, n.*

*Buccëa, æ, f.*

*Bread is made by*

*A Baker*

*| Pistor, ōris, m.*

*Meat is dressed by*

*A Cook*

*| Cōquus, i. m.*

*in*

*A Cook's Shop*

*| Pōpina, æ, f.*

*\*Conviva, æ, m. & f.*

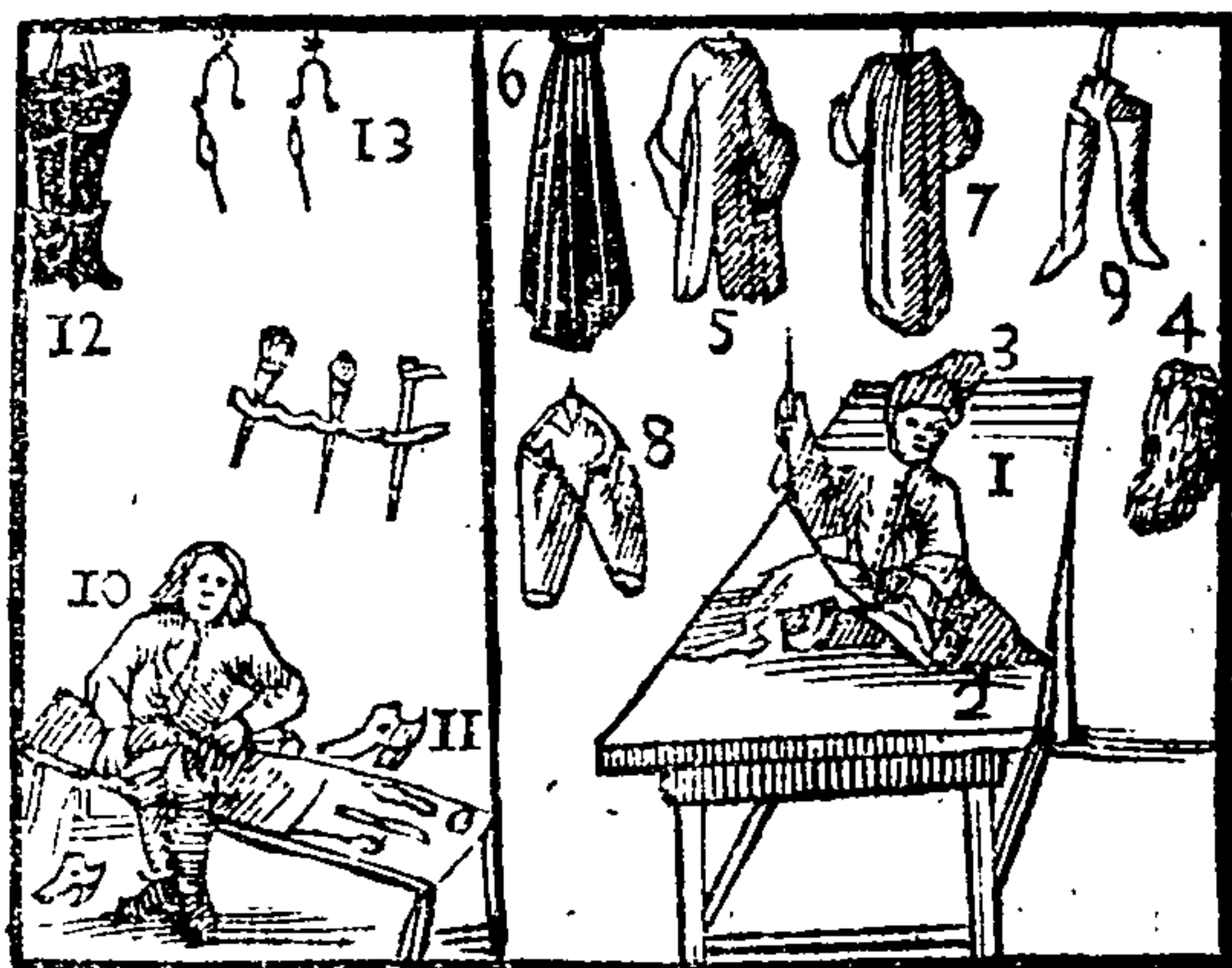
*A Vintner, or Ale-House-Man*  
*Selleth Wine, or Ale*  
*in*  
*A Tavern, or Ale-House*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

## XVI.

## OF APPAREL.



## For Cloathing of the Body

**T**H E Taylor (1)  
 maketh with  
 Thread  
 And a Needle  
 of  
 Cloth (2)  
 A Garment

**S** Artor, ōris, m.  
 Fīlum, i, n.  
 Acus, us, f.

Pannus; i, m.  
 Vestis; is, f.

## On the Head is worn

An Hat, or Cap (3)	*Pīlēus, i, m. Or, Gālērus, i, m.
A Peruke, or Perriwig (4)	Cālēndrum, i, n.

## About the Body is worn

A Close Coat (5)	Tūnica, æ, f.
A Great Coat	Lācerna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat	Pēnūla, æ, f.
A Cloak (6)	Pallium, ii, n.
A Gown (7)	Tōga, æ, f.

## You may call in Latin

Breeches (8)	†Fēmōrālīa, um, pl. n.
Stockings (9)	†Tībīālīa, um, pl. n.
are tied with	
A Garter	Pērisclis, idis, f.

\*The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet, at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called *Pīlēus Galērus*, &c.

†The Romans in no Respect differ'd more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings: Yet, instead of these, under their lower Coats, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were apply'd, they called *Fēmōrālīa* and *Tībīālīa*.

A Shoemaker (10)  
*makeih*  
 A Shoe (11)  
 A Buskin, or High Shoe  
 A Sock  
 A Slipper  
 A Boot, or Greave (12)  
 A Spur is (13)  
 A Button, or Buckle  
 A Shoe-String, or Shoe-  
*Latchet*  
 A String, or Point  
 A Girdle  
 A Fillet  
 A thin Sash  
 Or, Swadling Band

Sutor, ōris, m.

Calcēus, i, m.

Cōthurnus, i, m.

Soccus, i, m.

\*Crēpida, æ, f.

Ocrēa, æ, f.

Calcar, āris, n.

Fībūla, æ, f.

Corrigia, æ, f.

Līgūla, æ, f.

Cingulum, i, n.

Vitta, æ, f.

Fascia, æ, f.

On the Finger is put

A Ring

Annulus, i, m.

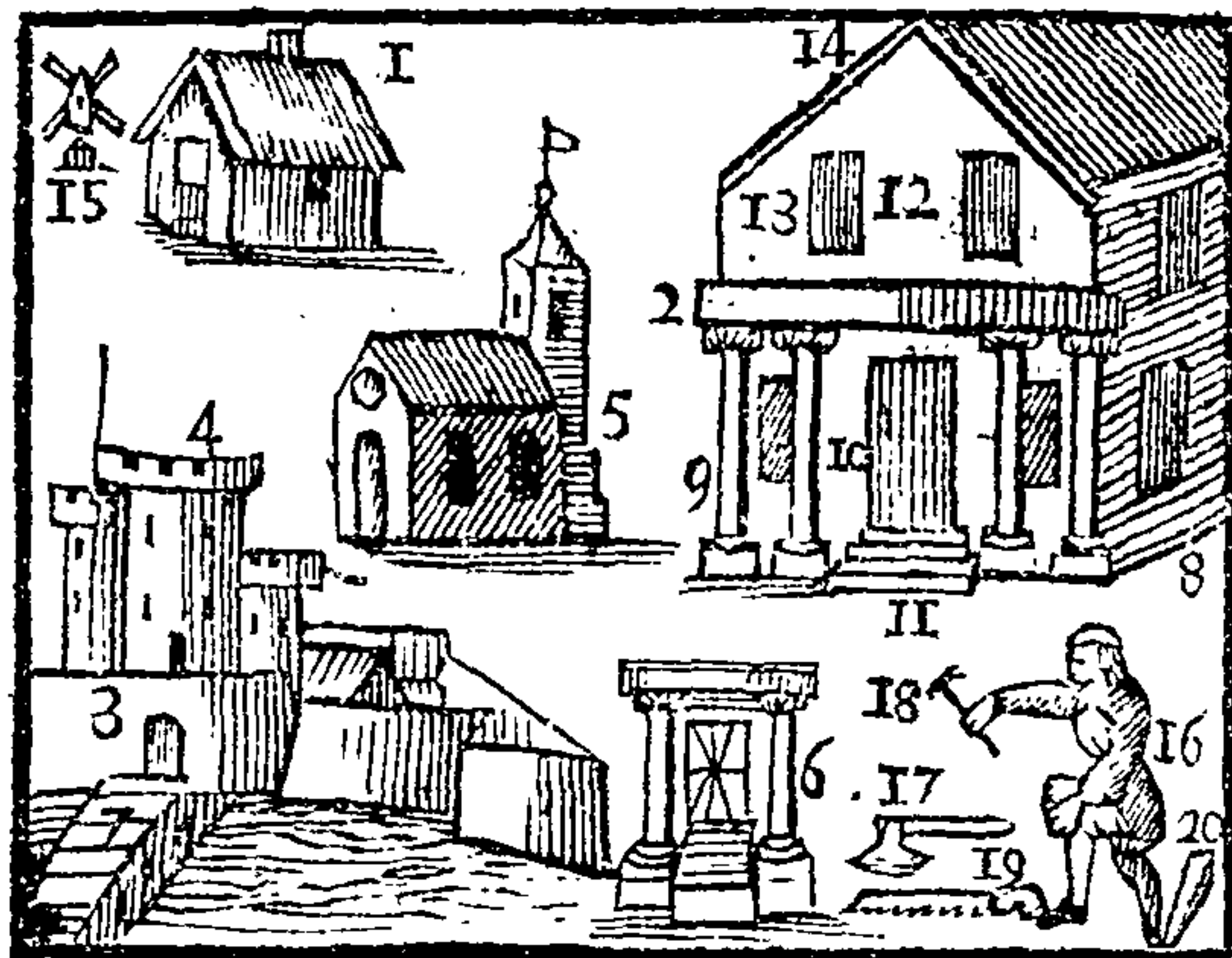
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\*This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlēa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it cover'd only the Sole of the Foot, being fasten'd above with Straps and Buckles.

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## XVII.

## OF BUILDINGS.



**A** Building

is either for ordinary Dwelling in, as

An House

A Cote, or Cottage (1)

**Æ** Des, is, f.

Dōrus, ūs, and i, f.

Cāsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace (2)

A Fort, or Castle (3)

A Tower (4)

Pālātium, ii, n.

Arx, cis, f.

Tāris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple (5)

An Altar (6)

Templum, i, n.

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altāre, is, n.

*For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health*

*A Stove*

*A Bath*

| Hŷpōcaustum, i, n.  
| Balnēum, i, n.

*For selling of Goods in, there is*

*A Shop*

| Offīcīna, æ, f.

*For Passage they make*

*A Way*

*A Path*

| Vīa, æ, f.  
| Callis, is, f.

*For walking in there is*

*A Portico, or Piazza*

| Porticus, us, f.

*For Passage over the Water, there is*

*A Bridge*

(7)

| Pons, tis, m.

*For Passage for foul Water, there is*

*A Common-Shore*

| Clōāca, æ, f.

*In a Building there are*

*A Wall*

(8)

*A Column, or Pillar*

(9)

*A Chink, or Cranny*

*A Corner*

| Pārēs, ētis, f.  
| Cōlūmna, æ, f.  
| Rīma, æ, f.  
| Angūlus, i, m.

*Parts of a House are*

*The Gate*

*Or, The Outer-Door*

*The Door*

*Folding Doors*

| Jānūa, æ, f.  
| Fōres, ūm, m.  
| Ostium, ii, n.  
| Valvæ, ārum, f.

*You go over*

*The Threshold of the Door*  
*into*

*The H.M.*

| Līmen, īnis, n.  
| Au'a, æ, f.



<i>The Dining Room</i>	<i>Triclinium</i> , ii, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	<i>Conclāve</i> , is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	<i>Cūīna</i> , æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-House</i>	<i>Promptuārium</i> , ii, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the</i>	<i>Armārium</i> , i, n.
<i>keeping of any Thing, is</i>	
<i>By a Step, or Stair (11)</i>	<i>Grādus</i> , ūs, m.
<i>you go into</i>	
<i>The Bed-Chamber</i>	<i>Cūbiculum</i> , i, -n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Study</i>	<i>Mūseum</i> , i, n.
<i>The Upper-Room (12)</i>	<i>Cœnāculum</i> , i, n.
<i>A Room bath</i>	
<i>A Roof, or Arch</i>	* <i>Cāmēra</i> , æ, f.
	<i>Or, Fornix</i> , icis, f.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-Place</i>	† <i>Cāmīnus</i> , i, m.
	<i>Or, Fōcus</i> , i, m.
<i>On the Out-Side of the House appear</i>	
<i>A Balcony, or Gallery</i>	<i>Pergūla</i> , æ, f.
<i>The Window (13)</i>	<i>Fēneltra</i> , æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House (14)</i>	<i>Tectum</i> , i, n.
<i>The Ridge, or Top</i>	<i>Culmen</i> , inis, n.
	<i>Or, Fastigium</i> , ii, n.

\**Quid? Cum Piceis excerpens Semina pomis*

*Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. Horace.*

† See (if you please) *Martinus's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

|| *Pergūla* is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

*An House is supported by*

*A Beam of the House*  
*A Rafter*

*Trabs, is, f.*  
*Tignum, i, n.*

*Doors have*

*A Post*  
*A Hinge*  
*A Chain*  
*A Bar, or Bolt*

*Postis, is, m.*  
*Cardo, inis, d.*  
*Cātēna, æ, f.*  
*Obex, icis, d.*  
*Or, Pessulus, i, m.*  
*Sēra, æ, f.*

*A Lock*

*Which is opened by*

*A Key*

*Clāvis, is, f.*

*Under the House is*

*A Cellar*

*Cella, æ, f.*

*Out-Houses are*

*A Stall, or Stable*  
*In which is*  
*A Crib, or Manger*

*Stābŭlum, i, n.*

*Præsēpe, is, n.*

*A Mill*  
*A Privy, or House of Office*  
*A Well*

(15)

*Mōla, æ, f.*  
*Fōrīca, æ, f.*  
*Pūtēus, i, m.*

*A Company of Houses are*

*A Street, or Row*  
*A Town*  
*A City*

*Vīcus, i, m.*  
*Oppidum, i, n.*  
*Urbs, is, f.*

*To a City or Town, belong*

*A Gate*  
*A Wall*  
*Or, Walls*

*Porta, æ, f.*  
*Mūrus, i, m.*  
*Moēnia, um, pl. n.*

*A Market, or Place where  
Courts are kept* } *Fōrum, i, n.*

*A Building is made by*

*A Workman (16)*

*Who cutteth*

*A Plank*

*A Board*

*with an*

*Ax, or Hatchet (17)*

*He useth also*

*An Hammer, or Mallet (18)*

*A Saw (19)*

*A File*

*A Wedge (20)*

*A Square*

*A Crow, or Bar*

*Glue*

*A Nail, or Pin*

*A Brick is*

*\*Fāber, ri, m.*

*Planca, æ, f.*

*Tābūla, æ, f.*

*Sēcūris, is, f.*

*Mallēus, i, m.*

*Serra, æ, f.*

*Līma, æ, f.*

*Cūnēus, i, m.*

*Norma, æ, f.*

*Veētis, is, m.*

*Glūten, īnis, n.*

*Clāvus, i, m.*

*Lāter, ěris, m.*

*\*A Smith worketh Iron upon*

*An Anvil*

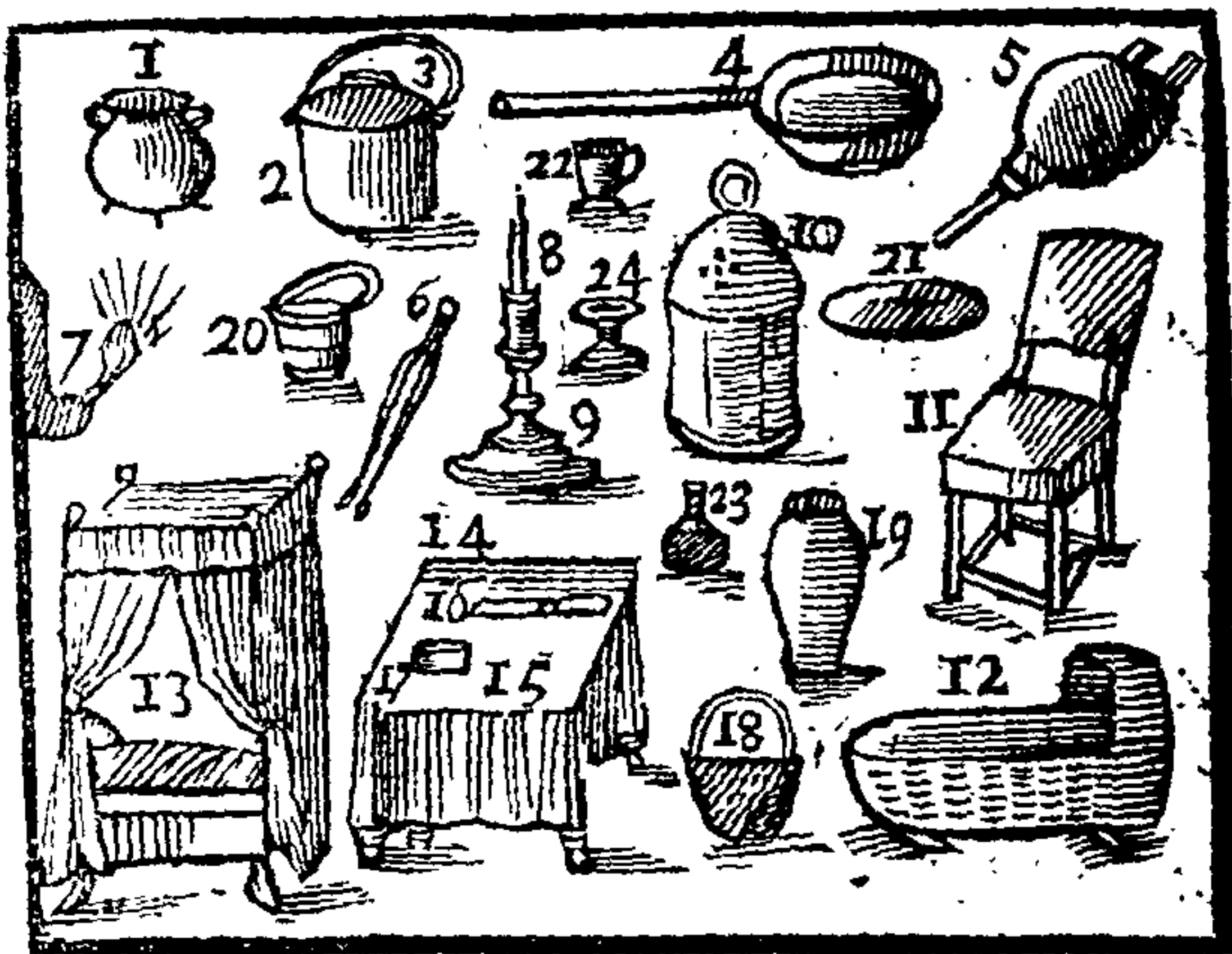
*| Incus, ūdis, f.*

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*\*This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Distinction, you may call Him that worketh in Iron, or, a Smith *Faber ferrarius*. Him that worketh in Wood, or, a Carpenter *Faber Lignarius*; as, Him that worketh in Gold, or, a Goldsmith *Faber Aurarius*.*

## XVIII.

## OF HOUSEHOLD-STUFF.



All those Moveable Things, of divers Kinds, necessary  
for the several Uses of a Family, are called

**F**urniture or Household-  
Stuff | **S**upellex, Stilis, &

A whole Set of any Things, |  
whereby one is furnished, is | \*Instrumentum, i, n.

\*Boves, jumenta, & Instrumentum rusticum. *Phædrus*  
L. 4. Fab. 4. V. 24.

For Dressing of Viſtials, there are

A Pot (1)	Olla, æ, f.
A Caldron, or Kettle (2)	Lēbes, ētis, m.
Which hath	
A Cover, or Lid (3)	Opercūlum, i, n.
A Frying Pan (4)	Sartāgo, īnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

A pair of Bellows (5)	Follis, is, m.
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For taking up of Coals

A pair of Tongs (6)	Forceps, īpis, d.
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For giving of Light there are

A Lamp, or Light (7)	Lūcerna, æ, f.
A Flamboy, or Torch	Or, Lampas, ādis, f.
A Candle (8)	Fax, fācis, f.
Which is put into	Candēla, æ, f.
A Candlestick (9)	Candēlābrum, i, n.
Or Lanthorn, or Lantern (10)	Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon there is

A Seat	Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool	Sella, æ, f.
A Forstool, or Low Seat	Scābellum, i, n.
A Bench, or Form	Scāmnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

A Chair (11)	Cāthēdra, æ, f.
A Cushion	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

A Cradle (12)	Cūnæ, ārum, īpl. f.
A Bed (13)	Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there are

A Table (14)	Mensa, æ, f.
On which are put	
A Tablecloth (15)	Mantile, is, n.
A Napkin, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Tāpes ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife (16)	Culter, tri, m.
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There are for the keeping and carriage of Things

A Vessel	Vas, vāsis, n.
A Sheath, or Case	Tnēca, æ, f.
A Sack, or Bag	Saccus, i, m.
A Purse	Crūmēna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding dry Things, and are made of Wood, are

A Box (17)	Pyxis, idis, f.
A Coffin, or Chest	Arca, æ, f.
A Desk	Scrīnium, ii, n.
A Basket (18)	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earib, and serv'd for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

A Jar (19)	Dōñum, ii, n.
A great Wine Vessel	*Cādus, i, m.
Another, something less than the Cādus	† Amphōra, æ, f.

Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

This Some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small



*Small Vessells for the holding of Water are*

<i>A Pitcher</i>	<i>Urcēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Bucket, or Pail (20)</i>	<i>Sivula, æ, f.</i>

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths, are*

<i>A Dish (21)</i>	<i>Discus, i, m.</i>
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>	<i>Pătina, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Trencher</i>	*

*Drinking Vessels are*

<i>Any kind of Cup (22)</i>	<i>Pōcūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Bowl, or Goblet</i>	<i>Pătēra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>	<i>Ampulla, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or, A Bottle (23)</i>	

<i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i>	
<i>Ear or Handle of Cup,</i>	<i>Ansa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>	

*Salt is put into*

<i>A Salt-Sellar (24)</i>	<i>Sālīnum, i, n.</i>
---------------------------	-----------------------

*For the Adornment of a Room there are*

<i>Tapestry-Hangings</i>	<i>Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.</i>
<i>A Picture</i>	<i>Pictūra, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Image</i>	<i>Imāgo, inls, f.</i>
	<i>Or, Simulācrum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Looking-Glass</i>	<i>Spēcūlum i, n.</i>

\*You may call it *Quādra, æ, f.*

For Cleaning of a Room they use

A Broom, or Beesom

| Scōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-Dust

| Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Chamber-Pot, or Urinal

| Mātūla, æ, f.

## XIX.

Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.



House and Land out of Town, is

THE Country

A Country Farm (1)

R Us, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii, n.

Land is

A Court, or Plat

A Field

(2)

Arēa, æ, f.

Ager, gri, m.

Land for Herbs and Flowers is

A Garden

| Hortus, i, m.

Land for Fruit-Trees is

An Orchard

| Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for Corn is

Arable Land

| \*Arvum, i, n.

Or, Land fit for Plowing

Land for Hay is

A Meadow

| Prātum, i, n.

Land for Beasts is

Pasture-Ground

| † Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An Husbandman

| \*Agrīcōla, æ, m.

The Plow-Man (3)  
breaks up the Earth with  
A Plow (4)

| \*Arātor, ōris, m.

| \*Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are

The Plow Tail, or Handle (5)

| Stīva, æ, f.

The Plow Share (6)

Vōmis

& Vōmer, ēris, m.

\*Rus is understood.

\*Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pinguis, & pas-  
e qua reddere rura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow

| Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed

| Sēmen, inls, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake (7)

| Rastrum, i, n.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest

| Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay

| Fœnum, i, n.

Which is put into

A Barn

(8)

| Horreum, i, n.

A Garden is look'd after, by

A Gardiner (11)

| \*

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge

| Sēpes, is, f.

with a

amble, or Bryar

| Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve

(9)

| Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle, or Sythe (10)

| Falx, cis, f.

A Spade

(11)

| Līgo, ōnis, f.

A Fork

(12)

| Furca, æ, f.

Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, tho' very often treating of the Thing; (Gardening;) never so much as once used the Name (Gardiner.)

For carrying of heavy Bodys there is  
*A Cart, or Waggon* (13) | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

*An heavy Body is*

*A Burthen* | *Onus, ĕris, n.*  
*A Weight* | *Pondus, ĕris, n.*

For Travelling or Going

*A Journey* | *Iter, itinĕris, n.*  
*there is*  
*A Coach, or Chariot* (14) | *Currus, us, m.*

*He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called*

*A Coach-Man, or Carter* (15) | *Aurĭga, æ, m.*

*Who useth*

*A Whip, or Goad* | *Stimulus, i, m.*

To a Coach or Waggon, belong

*A Pole* | *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*

*An Axle-Tree* (16) | *Axis, is, m.*

*A Wheel* (17) | *Rōta, æ, f.*

*A Spoke* | *Rādĭus, il, m.*

For the Beasts are

*A Yoke* | *Jūgum, i, n.*

*The Reins* | *Hābēna, æ, f.*

*Or, Lōrum, i, n.*

*A Pack, or Fardel* | *Sarcĭna, æ, f.*

*is carried in*

*Dorsers, or Pack-Saddles* | *Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.*

## XX.

## OF SOCIETIES.



*Men join together into*

**A** Family  
**A** Corporation  
 A Kingdom  
 A School  
 A Church

**F**amilia, æ, f.  
 Civitas, tīs, f.  
 Regnum, ī, n.  
 Schola, æ, f.  
 \*Ecclesia, æ, f.

*In a Family are*

An Husband (1)  
 A Wife (2)  
 The Lord, or Master  
 The Lady, or Dame  
 The Master  
 The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.  
 Uxor, ōris, f.  
 Dōminus, ī, m.  
 Dōmīna, æ, f.  
 Hērū, ī, m.  
 Hēra, æ, f.

\*It is an Ecclesiastical Word.



**A Man-Servant (3)****An Hand-Maid, or Maid-Servant (4)****In****Marriage**

Fāmūlus, i, m.

Ancīlla, æ, f.

Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

**A Wife bringeth****A Dowry, or Portion**

Dos, dōcis, f.

**In a Corporation are****A Citizen****A Magistrate (5)**

Cīvis, is, m. &amp; f.

Māgistrātus, us, m.

**In a Kingdom are****A KING (6)****A QUEEN (7)****THE PEOPLE**

Rex, rēgis, m.

Rēgina, æ, f.

Pōpulus, i, m.

**The QUEEN hath****A Crown (8)****A Scepter (9)****A Throne (10)**

Cōrōna, æ, f.

Sceptrum, i, n.

Thrōnus, i, m.

Or, Sōlium, ii, n.

**The People are****The Nobles****The Commonalty (11)****The Rabble**

Prōcēres, um, pl. m.

Plebs, plēbis, f.

Vūlgus, i, m. &amp; n.

**A Company of People is****A Tribe****A Rout****A Nation**

Tribus, us, f.

Turba, æ, f.

Gens, tis, f.

Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

## XXI.

## The SCHOOL.

*In*

A School (1)  
 are  
 Master (2)  
 Scholar (3)

SChōla, æ, f.

Māgister, trī, m.

Discipūlus, l, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by  
 Speech, or Discourse | Sermo, ōnis, m.

*In Speech there are*

Letter

Syllable

Word

Litēra, æ, f.

Syllāba, æ, f.

Verbum, l, n.

*Speech is*

<i>A Fable, or Tale</i>	<i>Fābŭla, æ, f.</i>
<i>An History</i>	<i>Histōria, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Joke, or Jest</i>	<i>Jocus, l, m.</i>
<i>Fame, or Talk</i>	<i>Fāma, æ, f.</i>

*Speech writ down is*

<i>A Letter, or Epistle</i>	<i>Epistōla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Book</i> (4) *	<i>Liber, rl, m.</i>

*A Book hath*

<i>A Writer, or Author</i>	<i>Auctor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>A Title</i> (5)	<i>Titŭlus, l, m.</i>
<i>A Side, or Page</i> (6)	<i>Pāgina, æ, f.</i>

*A Writer is*

<i>A Poet</i>	<i>Pōeta, æ, m.</i>
<i>Who writeth</i>	
<i>One single Verse</i>	<i>Versus, -us, m.</i>
<i>A Poem, or Copy of Verses</i>	<i>Carmen, inls, n.</i>

*For Writing they use*

<i>A Pen</i> (7)	<i>Penna, æ, f.</i>
<i>Ink</i> (8)	<i>Sēpia, æ, f.</i>
<i>Paper</i> (9)	<i>†Pāpŭrus, l, m.</i>
	<i>Or, Charta, æ, f.</i>

\*So called from *Lib:r*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment

†It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub growing in the Marshes and moist Places, near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

## A Pen-bath

A *Slit*

And is made by

A Pen-Knife (10)

They make

A *Line*

By A Rule (11)

Crēna, æ, f.

\*Scalpellum, i, n.

Līnēa, æ, f.

Rēgūla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

A *Fault in Writing*

Mendum, i, n.

Or, Menda, æ, f.

A *Blot*

Lītūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master bath

A *Rod*

Or, A *Ferula*

Virga, æ, f.

Fērūla, æ, f.

This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. Suetonius calls a Pen-Knife, *Scalprum Librarium*.

## XXII.

Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



Rulers in the Church are

**J**esus  
 Christ  
 An Apostle  
 A Bishop  
 A Priest  
 An Elder  
 A Deacon

(1)  
 (2)

**J**esus, us, m.  
 Christus, i, m.  
 Apóstolus, i, m.  
 Epíscopus, i, m.  
 \*Sacerdos. ōtis, m. & f.  
 Présbyter, i, m.  
 Diáconus, i, m.

The Worshíp of G O D is

Religion

| \*Religio, ōnis, f.

## In the Church there is

A Pulpit (3)  
Out of which

The Preacher (1)  
preacheth

A Sermon  
Or, readeth.

The Bible

The Testament

The Gospel

In the Church-Yard (4)  
there is

A Grave (5)

A Monument (6)

A Funeral is (7)

\*Suggestum, i, n.

\*Conciōnātor, ōris, m.

\*Conciō, ōnis, m.

Biblīa, ōrum, pl. n.

Testāmentum, i, n.

Evangélīum, il, n.

\*Sēpulcrētum, i, n.

\*Sēpulcrum, i, n.

\*Mōnimentum, i, n.

\*Fūnus, ēris, n.

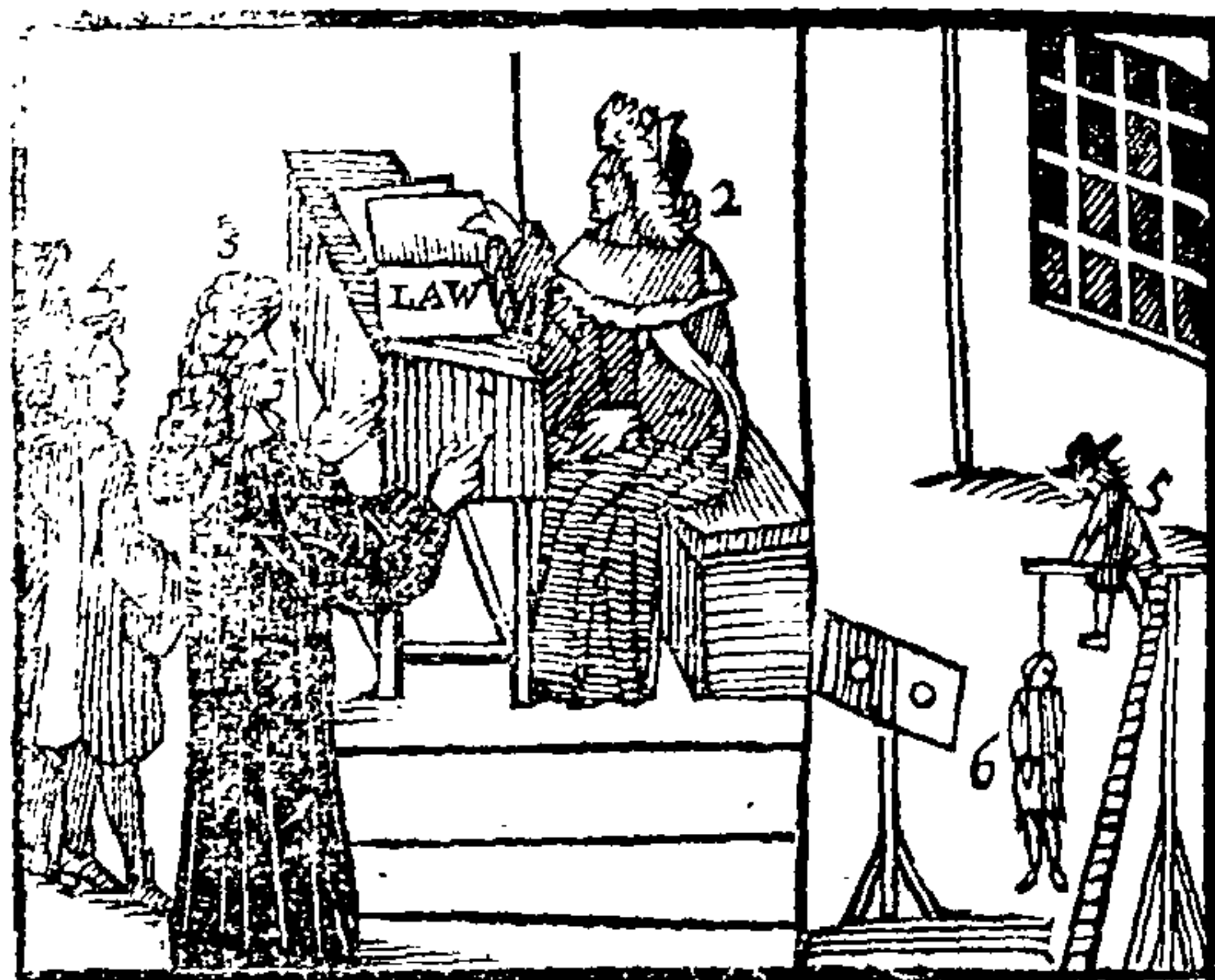
\*This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism ( \*) before 'em.



# The L O N D O N

## XXIII.

### OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



*In Government there are*

**A** Law (1)  
An Example

**L** Ex, legis, f.  
Exemplum, i, n.

*In Law there are*

A Judge (2)

A Counsellour (3)

A Witness (4)

Jūdex, icis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Testis, is, m. & f.

*The Judge hath for writing*

A Secretary, or Scribe | Scrība, æ, m.

*For speaking Publickly*

A Cryer | Præco, ōris, m.

## For executing the Sentence

A Hangman

Or, Jack Ketch (5)

Carnifex, icis, m.

The Law commands to give to every Thing

Right, or Due

Worth, or Price

Jus, jūris, n.

Præitium, ii, n.

The Law also giveth

Punishment

Pœna, æ, f.

To those who are guilty of

Vice

Vitium, ii, n.

A Vicious Deed is

A Fault

A Crime

Villainy

Culpa, æ, f.

Crīmen, inis, n.

Scēlus, ěris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat

A Lie

Fraud

Leviness

Dōlus, i, m.

Mendācium, ii, n.

Fraus, dis, f.

Furtum, i, n.

Persons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer

A Robber, or Cut-Throat (6)

A Thief (6)

An Whore

Adulter, ěri, m.

Lātro, ōnis, m.

Fur, fūris, m.

Mēretrix, cis, f.

## Punishments are

Banishment, or Exile  
Death  
Disgrace, or Degrading  
A Fine, or Multa  
A Prison  
A stripe

Exilium, ii, n.  
Nex, necis, f.  
Ignominia, æ, f.  
Multa, æ, f.  
Carcer, eris, m.  
Verber, eris, n.

## Sometimes the Judge giveth

Pardon

Venia, æ, f.

## They who practice

Virtue

Virtus, tis, f.

will have

A Reward

Premium, ii, n.

is

Gain

Lucrum, i, n.

A Gift, or Present

Donum, i, n.

Glory

Gloria, æ, f.

Hire, or Pay

Stips, stipis, f.

Honour

Honor, oris, m.

Credit, or Grace

Dæcus, oris, n.

Praise

Laus, dis, f.

Wages

Mercēs, dis, f.

Or, cūnia, æ, f.

## XXIV.

OF WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.



The joining of the Force and Arms of many against  
others, is called

W A R

| B E L L U M, l, n.

The being without mutual Opposition, is

P E A C E

| P A X, pācis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement

A League

Quies

Laisure

Play

| C O N C O R D I A, æ, f.

| F Œ D U S, ĕris, n.

| Q U I Æ S, tis, t.

| O C I U M, ii, n.

| L Ū D A S, i, m.

*But in War there is*

Disagreement	Discordia, æ, f.
Danger	Pēricūlum, i, n.
Strife.	Lis, litis, f.
Quarrels	Jurgium, ii, n.
A Tumult, or Disturbance	Tūmultus, us, m.
An Enemy	Hostis, is, m. & f.
A Fight	Pugna, æ, f.
Or Battle	Proelium, ii, n.
Stratagems	Insidiæ, ārum, pl. f.
Slaughter	Cædes, is, f.
Ruine	Rūina, æ, f.
Destruction	Pernicies, ei, f.
Want of Provisions, or Penury	Or, Exitium, ii, n.
	Pēnūria, æ, f.
The Conqueror	Victor, ōris, m.
After the Fight, bath	Victōria, æ, f.
A Victory	Triumphus, i, m.
A Triumph	

*As on the other Side, there is*

Flight	Fūga, æ, f.
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*Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are*

A Leader, or Captain (1)	Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
A Trumpeter (2)	Tūbicen, inis, m.
An Ensign	Vexillārius, ii, m.
Or Standard-Bearer (3)	
Who beareth	Vexillum, i, n.
An Ensign, or Standard (3)	Miles, itis, m. & f.
A Soldier	Tiro, ōnis, m.
A fresh Water Soldier	

An Horseman (3)

A Footman (4)

Who bath

A Companion

A Guardian

Eques, itis, m. & f.

Pēdes, itis, m. & f.

Cōmes, itis, m. & f.

Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of the Forces is called

An Army (5)

Exercitus, us, m.

A Souldier hath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, or Weapons

Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offensive Arms are

A Club

A Staff, or Stick

A Sword (6)

A Spear, or Launce (7)

A Dart, or Javelin

A Sling

An Arrow

Which is shot out of

A Bow (8)

A Quiver of Arrows, is

Fustis, is, m.

Bācūlus, i, m.

Or, Bāculum, i, n.

Ensis, is, m.

Or, Glādius, ii, m.

Hasta, æ, f.

Jācūlum, i, n.

Funda, æ, f.

Sāgitta, æ, f.

Arcus, us, m.

Phārētra, æ, f.

Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called

A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon, is

Tēlum, i, n.

Mīcro, ōnis, m.

Or, Cuspis, idis, f.

Defensive



## Defensive Arms are

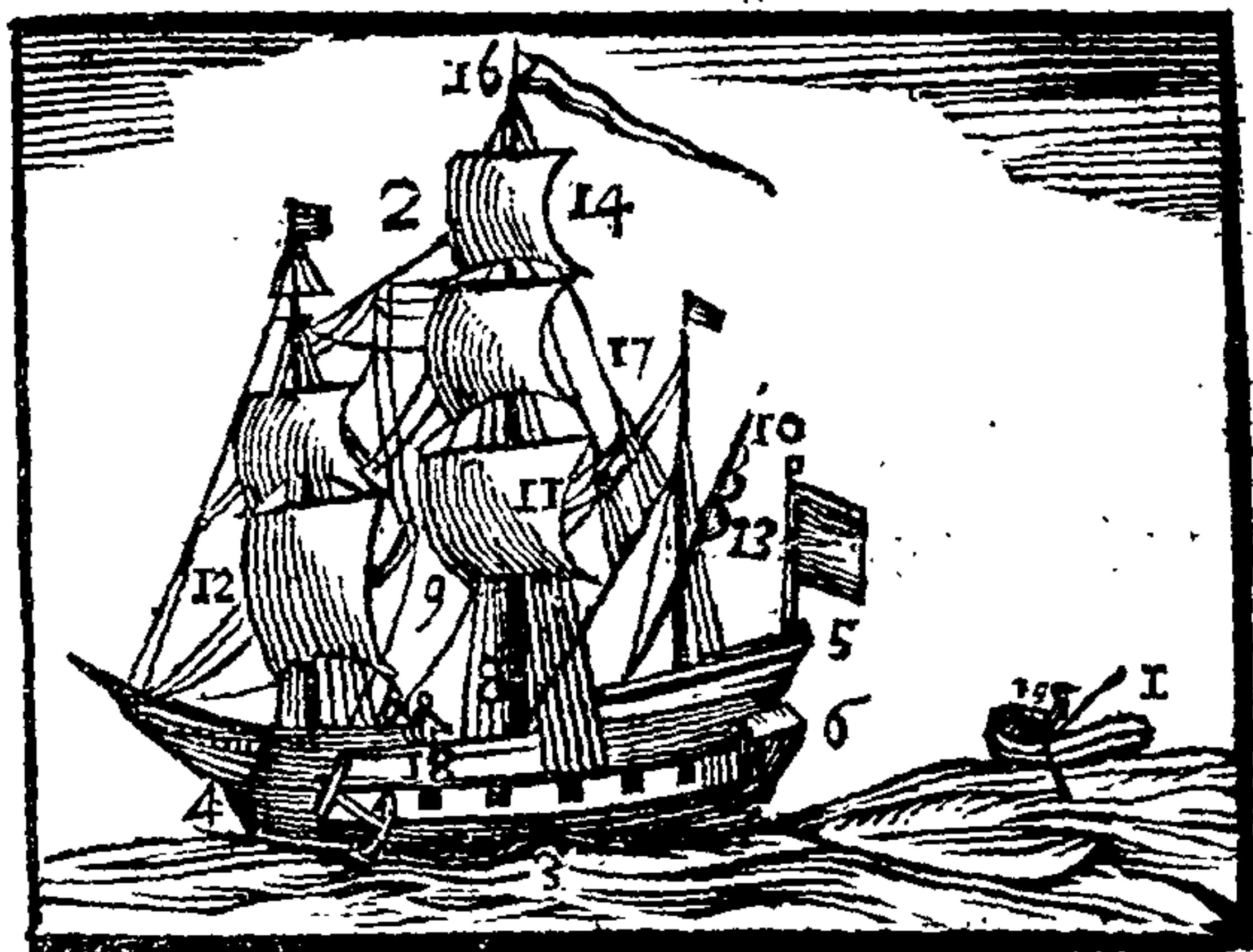
<i>A Helmet</i>	<i>Gălăa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or Head-Piece (9)</i>	<i>Or, Cassis, ūdis, f.</i>
<i>Which bath</i>	
<i>A Crest (10)</i>	<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail</i>	<i>Lōrica, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Buckler, or Shield (11)</i>	<i>Clŷpēus, ī, m.</i>
	<i>Or, Scūtum, ī, n.</i>

## Instruments of Musick used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet (2)</i>	<i>Tūba, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Drum</i>	<i>Tympānum, ī, n.</i>

## XXV.

### OF SEA, or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



*A Vessel, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is*

**A** Boat (1)  
of the greater Kind, is  
A Ship (2)

**C** Ymba, æ, f.  
Nāvis, is, f.

*Parts of a Ship are*

*At the Bottom*

The Keel (3)  
At the Fore-End is  
The Prow (4)

**C**ārīna, æ, f.  
Pīōra, æ, f.

<i>At the Hind End</i>	
<i>The Stem, or Poop (5)</i>	<i>Puppis, ls, f.</i>
<i>For Steering it</i>	
<i>The Helm, or Rudder (6)</i>	<i>Clāvus, i, m.</i>

*Rooms are*

<i>The Hatches, or Decks</i>	<i>Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.</i>
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*Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Wood, are*

<i>An Oar</i>	<i>(19)</i>	<i>Rēmus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Mast</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>Mālus, i, m.</i>

*Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Cloth, are*

<i>A Sail</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>Velum, i, n.</i>
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*Sails are*

<i>The Main-Sail</i>	<i>(11)</i>	<i>*</i>
<i>The Fore-Sail</i>	<i>(12)</i>	<i>†</i>
<i>The Mizzen-Sail</i>	<i>(13)</i>	<i>  </i>
<i>The Top-Sail</i>	<i>(14)</i>	<i>¶</i>

*The Cross-Picce, to which the Sail is fastned, is called*

<i>The Sail-Yard (10)</i>	<i>Antenna, æ, f.</i>
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*For staying of the Ship, there is*

<i>An Anchor</i>	<i>(15)</i>	<i>Anchōra, æ, f.</i>
------------------	-------------	-----------------------

*\* Called*

*† Called*

*|| Called*

*¶ Called*

*Acatium, ii, n.*

*Dolon, ōnis, m.*

*Epidromus, i, m.*

*Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.*

*For*

For Ornament, or for the Distinction of Nations, or the several Officers of a Navy, there are

The Pendants of a Ship (16) | \*  
The Flag (5) | †

There belong also to a Ship

A Rope (17)	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable, or great Rope	Rūdēns, tīs, m. & f.
A Pilot, or Steersman of a Ship	Gūbernātor, ōrīs, m.
A Seaman, or Mariner (18)	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower (19)	Rēmex, īgīs, m.
The Seats where the Rowers sit	Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is	Rātīs, is, f.

\* Called

Aplustrā, um, pl. n.

† Called

Vexillum Navāle.

Funis is understood, which was also antiently used in the Feminine Gender.

## XXVI.

### OF TIME.

Time is

A N. Hour	H Ora, æ, f.
A Day	Dies, ei, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdōmas, ādīs, f.
A Month	Mensis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēcūlum, i, n.

In

*In a Day there is*

<i>The Dawning of the Day, or Day-Break</i>	<i>Dilūcūlum, l, n.</i>
<i>The Morning</i>	<i>Māne, n.</i>
<i>Noon-Tide, or Mid-Day</i>	<i>Mēridies, ēl, m.</i>
<i>The Dusk of the Evening, or Twilight</i>	<i>Crepuscūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>The Evening</i>	<i>Vesper, ris, m.</i>
<i>The Night</i>	<i>Nox, noctis, f.</i>

*The Day after the present Day, is*

<i>To Morrow</i>	<i>Cras, n.</i>
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*In a Week there are seven Days, called*

<i>* Sunday, Or The Day of the Sun</i>	<i>† (1)</i>
<i>Munday, Or The Day of the Moon.</i>	<i>(2)</i>
<i>Tuesday, Or Tuisco's Day</i>	<i>(3)</i>
<i>Wednesday, Or Woden's Day</i>	<i>(4)</i>

\* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days ; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in Latin

<i>(1) Dies Dominicus, Or Dies Solis</i>	<i>(5) Dies Jovis</i>
<i>(2) Dies Lunæ</i>	<i>(6) Dies Veneris</i>
<i>(3) Dies Martis</i>	<i>(7) Dies Sabbati, Or Dies Saturni</i>
<i>(4) Dies Mercurii</i>	

*Wednesday*

Thursday, Or Thor's Day	(5)
Friday, Or Friga's Day	(6)
Saturday, Or Seater's Day	(7)

The Year is divided into four Parts, called

The Spring	Ver, vēris, n.
The Summer	Ællas, tis, f.
Autumn	Autumnus, i, m.
The Winter	Hÿems, ĕmis, f.

## XXVII.

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE, or the Modes  
of THINGS.

A Thing is

Comely, or handsome	Pŭlcer, ra, rum
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, rum
Vain	Vānus, a, um
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um
Whole	Tōtus, a, um
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum
Such	Tālis, is, e

A Thing, as to its weight, is

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e
Light	Lēvis, is, e

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e
Unlike	Dīsīmīlis, is, e



*A Thing, as to its Motion, is*

Gentle

Strong, earnest

Swift, quick

Slow, tardy

Lēns, is, e

Vēmens, tis, e

Cēler, ěris, e

Tardus, a, um

*A Sign is*

True

Or, False

Certain

Or, Doubtfull

Vērus, a, um

Falsus, a, um

Certus, a, um

Dūbīus, a, um

*The Mode, or Manner of a Thing, is*

Fit, or fitting

Unfit

Aptus, a, um

Ineptus, a, um

*A Part is*

Great

Or, Little

Magnus, a, um

Parvus, a, um

*Nature is*

Fruitful

Or, Barren

Uber, ěris

Stērīlis, is, e

*A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is*

New

Old

Nōvus, a, um

Vētus, ěris, e. 3

*As to its Seasonableness, it is*

Late, lag

Ripe

Or, Unripe

Sērus, a, um

Mātūrus, a, um

Immātūrus, a, um

## The Cardinal, or Chief Numbers,

In which the Question is made by Quot; as

How many | Quot, Undeclined.

And the Answer by

So many | Tot, Undeclined.

One	Unus, a, um
Two	Duo, æ, o
Three	Tres, tres, tria,
Four	Quatuor, Undeclined.
Five	Quinque, Undeclined.
Six	Sex, Undeclined.
Seven	Septem, Undeclined.
Eight	Octo, Undeclined.
Nine	Novem, Undeclined.
Ten	Decem, Undeclined.
Twenty	Viginti, Undeclined.
Thirty	Triginta, Undeclined.
An Hundred	Centum, Undeclined.
A Thousand	Mille, Undeclined.
Both	Ambo, æ, o

Those are Ordinal Numbers which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.

The Question is made by Quotus; as

Of what Number, or in  
what Order is a Thing. | Quotus, a, um

The Answer is made, by

The First	Primus, a, um
Or, the Second	Secundus, a, um
The Third	Tertius, a, um

*The Fourth*  
*The Fifth*  
*The Sixth*  
*The Seventh*  
*The Eighth*  
*The Ninth*  
*The Tenth*  
*The Middlemost*  
*The Last*

Quartus, a, um  
 Quintus, a, um  
 Sextus, a, um  
 Septimus, a, um  
 Octāvus, a, um  
 Nōnus, a, um  
 Dēcimus, a, um  
 Mēdius, a, um  
 Ultimus, a, um

Things are also, in respect of their Number

*Equal, or even*  
*Unequal, or odd*  
*Many*  
*Or, Few*  
*All*  
*Frequent*  
*Or, Seldom, rare*

Par, āris, c. 3  
 Impar, āris, c. 3  
 Multus, a, um  
 Paucus, a, um  
 Omnis, is, e.  
 Frequens, tis, c. 3  
 Or, Crēber, ra, um  
 Rārus, a, um

There are Twelve Months.

*The Month*

*January*  
*February*  
*March*  
*April*  
*May*  
*June*  
*July*  
*August*  
*September*

\* Jānuārius  
 Fēbriūārius  
 Martius  
 Aprīlis  
 Māius  
 Jūniūs  
 Jūlius  
 Augustus  
 September, ris, re

\* These are Nouns Adjective, *Mensis* being understood.

*October*

October

November

December

Octōber, rīs, re

Nōvember, rīs, re

Dēcember, rīs, re

## A Place is

Large, or wide

Narrow, or strait

Amplus, a, um

Angustus, a, um

Or, Arctus, a, um

## A Place dedicated to GOD is

Sacred

Others are

Prophane

Sācer, ra, um

Prōfānus, a, um

## As to its Placing, a Thing is

Convenient, or Commodious

Right on the Right

Or Left

With the Face upward

With the Face downward

Commōdus, a, um

Dexter, ra, rum

Sinister, ra, rum

Sūpīnus, a, um

Prōnus, a, um

## A Body is

Hard

Or, Soft

Strong, or firm

Or, Weak

Hollow

Dūrus, a, um

Mōllis, is, e

Firmus, a, um,

Dēbīlis, is, e

Cāvus, a, um

## As to its Measure, it is

Equal

How big is it

So big

Æquālis, is, e

Quantus, a, um

Tantus, a, um

*Big, or great*

Grandis, is, e

*Or, Small, slender*

Or, Ingens, tis, c. 3

*Thick*

Exilis, is, e

*Or, Thin*

Crassus, a, um

Tenuis, is, e

*As to its figure, it is**Round*

Rotundus, a, um

*Square*

Quadratus, a, um

*Streight, Right*

Rectus, a, um

*Crooked*

Curvus, a, um

*A Spirit is**Good*

Bonus, a, um

*Or, Bad*

Malus, a, um

*G O D is**Eternal*

Æternus, a, um,

*A Soul is**Good, Gracious*

Pius, a, um

*The Light is**Clear, or Bright*

Clarus, a, um

*The Shade is**Dark, or Dull*

Obscurus, a, um

*A Star is**Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um

*Or, Wandering*

Vagus, a, um

*The Air is**Clear, not cloudy*

Serenus, a, um

The Earth is

| Siccus, a, um

Thick is

| Densus, a, um

| Or, Spissus, a, um

A Metal is

| Pūrus, a, um

A Plant is

| Tēner, ra, rum

| Virīdis, is, e

| Arīdus, a, um

A Tree is

| Prōcērus, a, um

| Or, Celsus, a, um

| Hūmīlis, is, e

Honey is

| Sincērus, a, um

An Animal is

| Vivus, a, um

| Mortuus, a, um

| Sānus, a, um

| Æger, ra, rum

| Pinguis, is, e

| Mācer, ra, rum

| Vigīl, is, c.

| Brūtus, a, um

| Fērus, a, um

| Grāvīdus, a, um

Dry

Thick

Pure, or unmix'd

Tender

Green

Or, Dry

High, or Tall

Or, Low

Pure, sincere, not mixed  
with Wax

Alive

Or, Dead

Sound, well

Or, Sick, faint

Fat

Or, Lean

Wakefull

Brutish

Wild

Sometimes, Big with Young



*A Man's Head is sometimes*

*Bald*

| *Calvus, a, um*

*His Skin*

*Hairy, rough*

| *Hirfutus, a, um*

*A Man's Countenance is*

*Cheary, merry*

| *Hilāris, is, e*

*Or, Sorrowfull*

| *Mœstus, a, um*

*Blithe, or kind*

| *Blandus, a, um*

*Foyous*

| *Lætus, a, um*

*Or, Sad*

| *Tristis, is, e*

*A Man's Face is*

*Beautiful*

| *Formōsus, a, um*

*Or, Ugly*

| *Dēformis, is, e*

*For want of Sight, a Man is*

*Blind*

| *Cæcus, a, um*

*For want of Hearing*

*Deaf*

| *Surdus, a, um*

*For want of Speech*

*Dumb*

| *Mūtus, a, um*

*For want of the use of Hands, he is*

*Maimed, or lame*

| *Mancus, a, um*

*For want of the use of Feet, he is*

*Lame, or halt*

| *Claudus, a, um*

*His Stomach is*

*Hungry, Fasting*

| *Jējūnus, a, um*

*Or, Full, satisfied*

| *Sātūr, a, um*

## A Man is

Potent, or able  
Knowing

Pōtis,  
Gnārus, a, um

## As to his Understanding he is

Wise  
Unpolish'd, rude  
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis, c. 3  
Rūdis, is, e  
Stultus, a, um

## As to his Dispositions and Manners, he is

Bold  
Valiant  
Mild, meek  
Or, Cruel, fierce  
Or, Barbarous  
Chast  
Or, Wanton  
Pleasant  
Severe  
Honest, or virtuous  
Covetous  
Or, Prodigal  
Holy  
Sober  
Or, Drunken

Audax, ācis, c. 3.  
Fortis, is, e  
Mīcis, is, e  
Savus, a, um  
Barbārus, a, um  
Castus, a, um  
Lascivus, a, um  
Jūcundus, a, um  
Sēvērus, a, um  
Prōbus, a, um  
Avārus, a, um  
Prōdīgus, a, um  
Sanctus, a, um  
Sōbrīus, a, um  
Ebrīus, a, um

## In his Conversation, he is

Just  
Friendly

Iustus, a, um  
Amīcus, a, um

## As to his Society, he is

Alone  
Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um  
Sōcius, a, um

As to Action, he is

Brisk, chearfull  
Dull, or blockish  
Slow, backward  
Sluggish, lazy

Alācer, rīs, re  
Hēbes, ētīs, c. 3  
Pīger, ra, rum  
Segnīs, īs, e

To do a Work which is

Easie  
Or, Hard, difficult

Fācīlis, īs, e  
Diffīcīlis, īs, e

After Work is done, he is

Wearry  
Tired

Fessus, a, um  
Lassus, a, um

As to his State, he is

Rich  
Or, Poor  
Free, A Freeman  
Bond, or enslaved  
Well, or safe  
Prosperous  
Happy  
Wretched, miserable

Dīves, ītīs  
Pauper, ērīs  
Liber, ēra, rum  
Servus, a, um  
Salvus, a, um  
Prosper, ēra, um  
Fēlix, īcīs, c. 3  
Mīser, ēra, um

As to his Age, he is

Young  
Old

Jūvēnis, īs  
Sēnex, fēnis

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare

Nūdus, a, um

# VOCABULARY.

To the Sight, a Thing is

White  
Black  
Red

Albus, a, um  
Niger, ra, rum  
Ruber, ra, rum

To the Taste it is

Sweet  
Bitter  
Sharp, or tart

Dulcis, is, e  
Amarus, a, um  
Acer, acris, acre

To the Smell it is

Sweet-scented  
Stinking

Suavis, is, e  
Teter, ra, rum

To the Touch a Thing is

Plain  
Even  
Smooth  
Or, Rough, sharp

Planus, a, um  
Æquus, a, um  
Lævis, is, e  
Asper, era, erum

Provision is

Dear  
Or, Cheap

Carus, a, um  
Vilis, is, e

Household-Stuff is

One's own, proper  
Common  
Private  
Publick

Proprius, a, um  
Communis, is, e  
Privatus  
Publicus, a, um

Household-Stuff is

Clean  
Or, Filthy

Mundus, a, um  
Turpis, is, e

Some one Boy will learn

More  
than  
The rest

Plus, uris

Cater, era, erum

## XXVIII.

## Of VERBS.

*A Thing is said*

**T**<sup>o</sup> *be*  
*To Act; or do*  
*Or, To suffer*

**E**<sup>SS E</sup>  
*Agăre*  
*Păti*

*That which is, uses*

*To become*  
*To continue, or abide*

*Fieryl*  
*Mănere*

*To Act is*

*To move*  
*To frame, or fashion*  
*To form*  
*To put*

*Mověre*  
*Fingere*  
*Formare*  
*Pōnere*

*To begin to act is**Coepisse**The Actions of GOD, as to the World, are*

*To Create*  
*To preserve or keep it*  
*To manage, or rule*  
*To bless, or make happy*

*Crēare*  
*Servare*  
*Rēgere*  
*Bēare*

*Bodys which give Light use*

*To arise*  
*To shine*  
*To glitter, or twinkle*

*Oriri*  
*Lūcere*  
*Mīare*

## Fire uses

To burn, or to be kindled  
To burn, or scorch

Ardere  
Urere

## Water uses

To flow  
To boil up

Fluere  
Fervere

## A Cloud

To rain  
To thunder

Pluere  
Tonare

## The Wind

To blow

Flare

## The Sea

To ...

Frumere

## A Plant uses

To grow  
To flourish, or blossom  
To wither, or fade

Crescere  
Florere  
Mareere

## An Insect uses

To creep  
Or, as a Serpent, To wriggle  
Or, as a Flea, To skip  
or jump

Repere  
Serpere  
Salire

## A Bird uses

To fly  
To sing

Volare  
Canere



## The L O N D O N

## A Fish

To swim

| Nāre

## A Bullock

To low

| Mūgīre

## An Hog

To grunt

| Gūnnīre

## A Sheep

To bleat

| Bā.āre

## An Ass

To bray

| Rūdēre

## A Horse

To neigh

| Hinnīre

## A Lion

To roar

| Rūgīre

## A Wolf

To howl

| Ulūlāre

## A Dog

To bark

| Lātrāre

## A Man uses

To be born  
 To live  
 To sense, or feel  
 To be able

Nāsci.  
 Vīvcre  
 Sentīre  
 Poſſe

To be well, or strong  
To pine, or languish  
To die

Vălère  
Languère  
Mōri

## To the Senses Things use

To be open, or plain  
To be clear

To lie fair, to appear  
Or, To lie hid, to lurk

Pătère  
Liquère  
Pārère  
Lătère

## A Man, by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing

Vidère

## By the Sense of Hearing

To hear

Audire

## By the Sense of Smelling

To smell

Odōrārī

## By the Sense of Tasting

To taste

Gustāre

## By the Sense of Touching

To touch

Tangere

## Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound

To make a Noise

To crack, or give a Crack

Sōnāre  
Strēpēre  
Crēpāre

## By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell

Olere

## By the Taste

To taste of, or savour

Sāpēre

*By the Touch or Feeling**To be cold**To be warm**To be hot*

Frīgēre

Tēpēre

Cālēre

*A Man with his Head uses**To nod*

Nūēre

*With his Eyes**To see**To discern**To behold, or look to*

Spēcēre

Cernēre

Tuēri

*With his Mouth**To breathe**To talk, or speak**To prate, or prattle**To cry out**To mutter*

Spīrāre

Lōqui

Garrīre

Clāmāre

Mūtīre

*When Men Speak, they are wont**To call**To say**Or, affirm**To tell**To ask**To confess**Or, to deny*

Vō. āre

Dicēre

Aiēre

Narrāre

Rōgāre

Fātēri

Nēgāre

*When Men do not Speak, they are said**To be silent**To hold their Peace*

Silēre

Tācēre

## A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick  
To lap  
To suck

Lingëre  
Lambëre  
Sugëre

## With his Teeth

To gnaw  
To champ, or chew  
To bite  
To crash, or gnash

Rödëre  
Mandëre  
Mordëre  
Stridëre

## With his Hand

To take  
To snatch  
To give  
To hold  
To lay hold of, to catch

Căpëre  
Răpëre  
Dăre  
Tënëre  
Prendëre

## A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop  
To pluck

Carrëre  
Vellëre

## With his Nails

To claw  
To scratch

Scăbëre  
Scalpëre

## With his Feet

To kick  
To go  
To come  
To follow

Calcăre  
Ire  
Vënire  
Sëqui

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūċre

From the Bladder

To make Water | Meiċre

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards

To vomit | Vömċre

To break Wind | Pċdċre

To dung | Căcăre

The several Modes of Going are

To slip, or go | Grădi

To go a Foot-Pace | Vădċre

To walk | Ambŭlăre

To run | Currċre

If a Place be slippery, he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lăbi

To rush, or tumble | Rŭċre

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Tċtŭbăre

If High, he uses

To climb | Scandċre

A Man, as to his Posture, or different Posture of Body, is said

To rise | Surgċre

To stand | Scăre

To stretch | Tendċre

To bend | Flectċre

To lean  
To sit  
To fall  
To lie down

Niti  
Sedēre  
Cădēre  
Cûbēre  
Or, Cumbēre  
Jăcēre  
Hărēre  
Pendēre

To lie along  
To cling, or cleave to  
To hang

*If a Man moves a Thing, he is said.*

To stir, or raise it  
To shake  
To turn  
To rub it  
To send, or fling  
To cast  
To lead  
To thrust  
To drive  
To roll  
To draw  
To lift, or take up  
To bear  
To carry

Ciēre  
Quătēre  
Vertēre  
Fricāre  
Mittēre  
Jăcēre  
Ducēre  
Trudēre  
Pellēre  
Volvēre  
Trăhēre  
Tollēre  
Ferre  
Portāre  
Or, Vehēre

*A Man hath Power*

To know, or understand  
To remember  
To will

Scire  
Mēmīnisse  
Velle

*Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are*

To consider  
To meditate  
To know, or take knowledge of

Considērāre  
Meditāri  
Noscēre



To judge  
 To approve, or like  
 To condemn  
 To think  
 To believe  
 To doubt  
 To trust

Jūdicāre  
 Piōbāre  
 Damnāre  
 Pūtāre  
 Crēdēre  
 Dūbitāre  
 Fidēre

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love  
 To favour  
 Or, To hate  
 To joy, or rejoice  
 To hope  
 To desire, or covet  
 To wish for  
 To fear  
 Or, To dread  
 To be angry  
 To wonder  
 To be ashamed  
 To contemn, or despise  
 To scorn

Amāre  
 Favēre  
 Odisse  
 Gaudēre  
 Spēiāre  
 Cūpēre  
 Optāre  
 Timēre  
 Mēmēre  
 Irasci  
 Mīrari  
 Pūcēre  
 Temnēre  
 Spemēre

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are

Of Joy

To laugh

Ridēre

Of Sorrow

To weep  
 To mourn  
 To bewail  
 To complain  
 To grieve

Flēre  
 Lūgēre  
 Plōrāre  
 Quēri  
 Gēmēre

## Of Fear .

To tremble  
To wax pale

| Trēmēre  
| Pallēre

When a Man wants Meat, he is said  
To hunger, or be an hungred | Esūrīre

When he wants Drink  
To be thirsty, or dry | Sītīre

So when he is Hungry he uses  
Teat | Edēre

As, when Thirsty  
To drink | Bībēre

Good Things use  
To be pleasing, to please | Plācēre

## Bad Things

To hurt, or harm  
To be painfull, to pain  
To affright  
To trouble, or disturb  
To be harmfull, to harm

| Lādēre  
| Dōlēre  
| Terrēre  
| Turbāre  
| Nōcēre

A Man, as to his Possessions, is said  
To have | Hābēre

If he hath Nothing, he is said  
To be empty  
To want, or be without  
To want, or need

| Vācāre  
| Cārēre  
| Egēre

[ That.

*That which he Hath, he is wont*

*To use  
To enjoy*

| Uti  
| Frui

*That which he Dislikes, he uses*

*To change  
To let, let alone  
To leave, or forsake*

| Mūtāre  
| Sīnēre  
| Linguēre

*A Man, as to his Business, is said*

*To be able  
To study, or labour  
To dare, or venture  
To get, or obtain*

| Quire  
| Stūdēre  
| Audēre  
| Pōtīri

*As it is his Duty, all lawfull Means of Living.*

*To try  
To seek after*

*So, it is*

*To beware, be cautious  
To care  
To serve, or deserve*

| Expēriri  
| Pētēre  
| Cāvēre  
| Cūrāre  
| Mērēri

*Therefore he ought*

*To consult*

| Consulēre

*The several Businesses of Men are*

*Of a Physician*

*To heal, or cure*

| Mēdēri

*Of a Cook*

*To dress, or cook*

| Cōquēre

When a Man eats a Meal, if in the Morning,  
he is said

to breakfast

| Jentāre

If at Noon

to dine

| Prandēre

If at Night

to sup

| Coenāre

It is the Business of a Taylor

to sew

to patch

| Sūere  
| Sarcīre

With a Garment a Man uses

to cloath, or array himself

Also

to put it on

Or. To put it off

| Amīcīre  
| Indūere  
| Exūere

It is the Business of a Builder

to build

| Strūere

Of the Shepherd

to feed

to milk

to clip, or shear

| Pascere  
| Mulgere  
| Tondere

Of the Husbandman

to sow

to reap, or mow

to grind

| Sēere  
| Mētēre  
| Mōlēre

Of the Plow-Man

to plow

| Arāre

## Of the Gardiner

To plant

To dig

Plantăre

Fodere

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require

To bid, or command

To forbid

To bid, or invite

Pocere

Jubere

Vetare

Invitare

It is the Business of a QUEEN

To reign

To govern

To establish

Regnare

Gubernare

Sanctare

It is the Business of a School-Master

To teach the Scholar

To admonish Him

To advise

Docere

Monere

Suadere

If he does well

To praise Him

Or, Commend

Laudare

If he does amiss

To threaten Him

To punish

Minari

Punire

It is the Duty of the Scholar

To learn

To imitate

To obey

Duly to regard

To fear, stand in Awe

Discere

Imitari

Obedire

Colere

Veneri

## In the Church Men use

To pray  
To beseech  
To vow

Prēcāri  
Orāre  
Vöyēre

## Before a Judge

To promise, or engage  
To swear

Spondēre  
Jūrāre

## A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare  
To fight  
To strike  
To beat, or overcome  
To tame, or subdue  
To pillage  
To plunder

Pārāre  
Pugrāre  
Icēre  
Vincēre  
Dömāre  
Spöliāre

Sometimes,

To spare

Parcēre

There are several Actions which Men have in  
Business, as

Water

To draw  
To wash  
To pour out

Haurire  
Lāvāre  
Fundere

## Diverse Things

To number  
To gather, or chuse  
To mix, or mingle  
To join  
To scatter  
To divide  
To distribute, or give out

Nūmērāre  
Lēgēre  
Mīcēre  
Jungēre  
Spargēre  
Dividēre  
Tribūere

They



*They use also with Instruments*

<i>To cut</i>	<i>Sēcāre</i>
<i>To cleave</i>	<i>Findēre</i>
<i>To slash</i>	<i>Scindēre</i>
<i>To smite, or to hack</i>	<i>Cædēre</i>
<i>To prick</i>	<i>Pangēre</i>
<i>To strangle</i>	<i>Strangūlāre</i>
<i>To kill</i>	<i>Nēcāre</i>
<i>To thump, or knock</i>	<i>Tundēre</i>
<i>To break</i>	<i>Frangēre</i>
<i>To burst</i>	<i>Rumpēre</i>
<i>To press, or squeeze</i>	<i>Prēmēre</i>
<i>To sweep, or brush</i>	<i>Verrēre</i>
<i>To purge, or cleanse</i>	<i>Purgāre</i>
<i>To rub out</i>	<i>Dēlēre</i>
<i>To adorn</i>	<i>Ornāre</i>
<i>To hold</i>	<i>Dēlēre</i>
<i>To press</i>	<i>Prēmēre</i>
<i>To paint</i>	<i>Pingēre</i>
<i>To write</i>	<i>Scribēre</i>

*Things that are Loose, Men use*

<i>To bind</i>	<i>Vincīre</i>
<i>To gird</i>	<i>Cingēre</i>
<i>To hoop</i>	<i>Viēre</i>

*That which is Bound*

<i>To loose, or loosen</i>	<i>Solvēre</i>
----------------------------	----------------

*That which is Shut*

<i>To open</i>	<i>Pandēre</i>
----------------	----------------

*That which is Open*

<i>To shut</i>	<i>Claudēre</i>
----------------	-----------------

That which is *Utd*

to show

| *Monstrāre*

That which seems

to hang, ready to fall

| \**Mīnēre*

They use

to prop, support

| *Fulcīre*

That Men do so or so; is, because it uses

to like them

to be allowed

| *Lībēre*

| *Līcēre*

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

to exercise

to use, or to be accustomed

to use, or to want

| *Exercēre*

| *Sūēre*

| *Sōlēre*

In Business Men use

to buy

to sell

to owe

| † *Emēre*

| *Vendēre*

| *Dēbēre*

A Man ought

to begin a Work

in order

to make, or do it

and to carry it on

if he designs

to finish, or end it

| *Ordīri*

| *Fācēre*

| *Gērēre*

| *Fīnīre*

*Pramineo, Eminēo, Promineo, Immineo*, come from this Verb *Mīnēre*, and not from *manēre*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem*. *Lucretius*, l. 6. v. 562. *Emere* was formerly used for to *Take*, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demēre, Eximēre*, &c.

## XXIX.

## OF PRONOUNS.

*If you ask*

**W**<sup>Hat is it?</sup> | **Q**<sup>uid?</sup>  
*Who, or which is it?* | <sup>Quis?</sup>

*The Answer is*

<b>I</b>	Ego
<b>Or, Thou</b>	Tū
<b>Himself</b>	Sūl
<b>That</b>	Ille, illa, illud
	Or, Is, ēa, id
	Or, iste, ista, istud
<b>One's Self</b>	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum
<b>This</b>	Hic, hæc, hoc
<b>The same</b>	Idem, eadē, idem
<b>Another</b>	Alius, alia, aliud
<b>Some one</b>	Quidam, quædam, quoddam
<b>Any</b>	Ullus, ulla, ullum
<b>None</b>	*Nullus, nulla, nullam
<b>That, which, who</b>	Qui, quæ, quod

*If you ask*

<b>Which, or whether of the two</b>	Uter, utra, utrum
<b>It is</b>	
<b>Either, or one of the two</b>	Alter, altera, alterum
<b>Neither of the two</b>	†Neuter, neutra, neutrum

\*As None is as much as No One; so is Nullus as much as ne ullus.

†As Neither is as much as not either; so is Neuter as much as ne Uter.

If you ask

Whose is it?

| Cūjus?

The Answer is, it is

Mēus, a, um

Tūus, a, um

Sūus, a, um

Noster, nostra, nostrum

Vester, vestra, vestrum

Sūus, sua, suum

Mine

Thine

His own

Ours

Yours

Their own

If you ask

Of what Tribe, or Country  
is he?

| Cūjas, atis

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country

| Nostras, atis

Of your Tribe, or Country

| Vestras, atis

## XXX.

### OF ADVERBS:

Adverbs of Asking are

Whether?

Or, *ne*

Why

Ulm? An?

Ne?

Quare? Cur?

## ● of Affirming

Yes, yea  
Yes, indeed

Imo, nā  
Quidem

## Of Denying

No, not

Nē, non, haud

## Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where

Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here  
There  
Any where  
No where  
Far off  
Nigh

Hic  
Ibi  
Usquam  
Nulquam  
Procul  
Prope

If the Question is

Whence

Unde?

The Answer is

Hence  
Thence

Hinc  
Inde

If the Question is

Whither

Quo?

The Answer is

Hither

Huc

# VOCABULARY

119

## Of Time

If the Question is

| Quando?

When

The Answer is

| Tunc, tum

Then

| Cum

| Hēri

| Dūdum

| Olīm

| Nunc

| Mox

| Unquam

| Nunquam

When I came

Yesterday

Ere— while, sometime since

Long ago

Now

Straight, by and by,

At any time, ever

Never

If the Question is

| Quamdiu?

How long

The Answer is

| Diu

| Dum

| Dōnec

A long time

While

Until

If you ask

| Quōtīes?

How oft

The Answer is

| Sēmēl

| Bis

| Ter

| Quāter

| Sæpe

| Sēmpēr

Once

Twice

Thrice

Four times

Oft, or oftentimes

Always



If you ask

How  
Doth he act?

Quōmōdo

The Answer is

So, thus  
Rashly  
In vain  
TogetherSic, Itā  
Tēmēre  
Frustra  
Simul

If you ask

How  
Great is She?

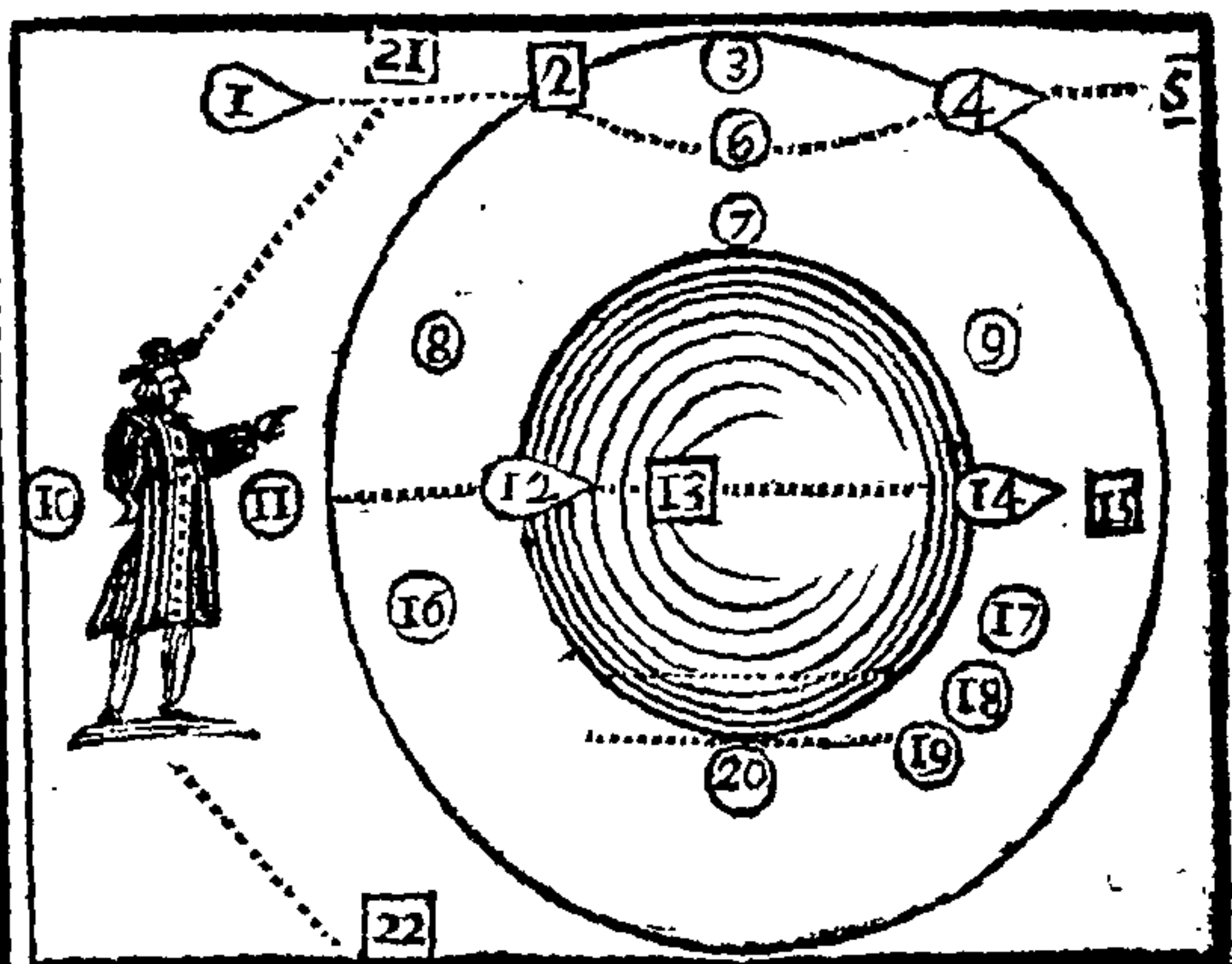
Quam

The Answer is

As Great  
As I  
More Great  
Than ITam  
Quam  
Māgis  
Quam

## XXXI.

## Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect  
Space in General, are

<b>T</b> <sup>O</sup>	(1)	* <b>A</b> <sup>D</sup>	A, ab, or abs
From	(4)		
At, or nigh	(2)		
Off	(5)		
Over, on the other Side	(3)		
		Apud	
		Trans	

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) &c. denote the *Prepositions* which tend to *Motion*; the Square Figures, such are (2) (21;) signify the *Rest* of that *Motion*: The round Figures, such are (3) (6,) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *Rest* or *Motion*.

<i>About</i>	(6)	<i>Circa</i>
		<i>Or, Circum</i>
<i>Into</i>	(12)	<i>In</i>
<i>Out of</i>	(14)	<i>E, or ex</i>
<i>Within</i>	(13)	<i>Intra</i>
<i>Without</i>	(15)	<i>Extra</i>
<i>Through, by</i>	(18)	<i>Per</i>
<i>Beside</i>	(19)	<i>Præter</i>
<i>Above, over</i>	(21)	<i>Sūpra</i>
<i>Below, Beneath</i>	(22)	<i>Intra</i>
<i>Before</i>	(11)	<i>Ante</i>
<i>After</i>	(10)	<i>Post</i>
<i>Or, Behind</i>	(10)	<i>Pōne</i>
<i>Upon</i>	(7)	<i>Sūper</i>
<i>Under</i>	(20)	<i>Sub</i>
		<i>Or, Subter</i>
<i>Behither, on this Side</i>	(8)	<i>Cis</i>
		<i>Or, Cītra</i>
<i>Beyond</i>	(9)	<i>Ultra</i>
<i>Betwixt, or between</i>	(16)	<i>Inter</i>
<i>Against, over against</i>	(17)	<i>Adversus</i>

The other Prepositions are

<i>Against</i>	<i>Contra</i>
<i>Towards</i>	<i>Erga</i>
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	<i>Juxta</i>
<i>For, because of</i>	<i>Ob</i>
<i>With one, in ones. Keeping</i>	<i>Pēnes</i>
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	<i>Propter</i>
<i>After, according to.</i>	<i>Sēcundum</i>
<i>By, close by</i>	<i>Sēcus</i>
<i>With, together with</i>	<i>Cum</i>
<i>Without, not with</i>	<i>Abſque</i>
<i>Before, in ones Presence</i>	<i>Cōram</i>
<i>Out of Sight, privily</i>	<i>Clam</i>
<i>Before, in sight of</i>	<i>Pālam</i>

From and concerning  
Before, more than  
For, instead of  
Without, not with  
Up to

Dē  
Præ  
Pro  
Sine  
Tenus

## XXXII.

### OF CONJUNCTIONS.

**A**ND

Also, too  
Neither, nor  
Either, or  
But  
Because  
For  
If  
Unless  
Therefore  
Although  
Yet, nevertheless  
That  
So  
As

ET, que, atque  
Quoque  
Nēque, Nec  
Aut, vel, ve  
Sed, ast, at, autem  
Quia  
Nam, "Enim  
Si  
Nī, nīsi  
Ergo, "Igītur  
Quamquam  
Tāmen  
Ut  
Ita  
Ut



## XXXIII.

### OF INTERJECTIONS.

O! Oh!  
Soho!  
Lo! Behold!  
Wailaday! Wo!  
Phy! Pish!  
Hush! Whist!

O! Eho! Heus! Hem!  
En! Ecce!  
Hei! Væ!  
Phy! Au!  
St! Au!

# FINIS.

# ERRATA.

**T**H E Reader is desired, to excuse and correct such Errors as have escap'd, thro' the Hast of the Press: Particularly, These following.

Page 50 for *Mens, tis, m. r. f.* Page 59 *Fores, ium, m. r. f.* Page 69. *Ligo, onis, f. r. m.* Page 77. *Concio, onis, m. r. f.*

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